



Daily Report

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Pasko Comments on Decision on Binary Shells

*LD191809 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1030 GMT 19 Oct 87*

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Lidiya Podolnaya]

[Text] Work is being vigorously carried out at the Geneva Disarmament Conference to work out an international convention banning chemical weapons. Furthermore, according to diplomats, the text of this is already 80% ready. The press of many countries received with surprise, therefore, reports that U.S. President Reagan had notified Congress of the decision to start assembly of binary chemical shells for artillery. I am going to ask Vladimir Pasko, our commentator, to give an opinion in this connection:

[Pasko] The U.S. decision is a blatant attempt to trip up movement toward a convention: It is simply impossible to interpret any other way. It also reduces to nothing all the statements that have been made by official spokesmen about the U.S. desire to eliminate chemical weapons. I recall the way in which U.S. Ambassador Friedersdorf at the Geneva talks quite recently persuaded journalists of this. The United States does not idolize chemical weapons, this whitehaired man assured us during the recent visit of foreign diplomats to our military proving ground at Shikhany. On the contrary, he said, we feel hatred toward chemical weapons. They are very expensive weapons and the U.S. Government is in favor of strict economy in its budgetary resources. At the same time the ambassador noted that the program for the chemical rearming of the United States had been sanctioned in 1976, in other words, before the Soviet Union declared that it was halting production of chemical weapons. The ambassador thereby let it be understood that all this might now change. But, alas, no changes have taken place.

It would seem that the following circumstance is worth noting. Specialists say that the problem of the binary weapons is primarily a problem of trust: If one remains on the chemical disarmament platform why should one produce these weapons—weapons which will have to be destroyed following the conclusion of a convention? Common sense provides no answer to this question. Therefore, the question naturally arises of how much trust one can have in the policy of a state which intends to produce a new generation of chemical weapons. Doubts arise as to its sincerity in the talks. But I recall that it was indeed the issue of confidence that was the main reason why the working out of a convention banning chemical weapons has already been going on for 15 years.

The proposals of the Soviet Union, which were put forward following the well-known statement by Comrade Gorbachev of 15 January last year, set out a program for ridding the planet of means of mass destruction and opened up the way to a convention. We stated our

willingness to publish the locations of stocks of chemical weapons—on a reciprocal basis, of course—together with quantities and composition; we ended the production of chemical weapons and began construction of an enterprise for destroying them. In the summer the Soviet Union announced that it will proceed from the juridical consolidation of the principle of obligatory inspections on demand without the right to refuse such inspections. This removed the final major obstacle on the path toward a convention. Demonstrating resolve to secure this, at the beginning of October, for the first time in world practice, we showed typical examples of our chemical munitions.

However, confidence cannot be strengthened by the efforts of just one of the sides. It requires steps by the other side, too. But the United States is not merely failing to take such steps, but is taking a step which is undermining what has already been achieved. The notification that assembly of chemical binary shells has been started is evidence that, contrary to statements, the U.S. leadership has not made a political decision on the banning of chemical weapons.

Bessmertnykh Writes on Nuclear Disarmament

*LD162312 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1656 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS)—There is no one today who can dispute that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in the Icelandic capital was an important stage in the complex and difficult dialogue aimed at finding tricky solutions in the sphere of concrete limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy USSR foreign minister, writes in issue No 5 of the *Bulletin of the USSR Foreign Ministry*.

The intellectual breakthrough that was made in Iceland embodied recognition of the fact—at least on the Soviet side—that raising the level of nuclear confrontation not only does not entail a strengthening of military-strategic stability, but at a certain level of even strictly balanced parity it weakens that stability and makes it unsteady.

Examining the path travelled since Reykjavik, the author writes that "The negotiations conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze on September 15-17 with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan in Washington, and the accord reached there in principle on the elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles—medium and shorter range missiles—is a major step toward a nuclear-free world. It is hardly likely that such a step would have been possible if the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings which provided for a strong trend in this direction had not taken place in 1985 and 1986."

Thus, A. Bessmertnykh stresses, the feasible prospects which have emerged for the first time in history for obtaining definite reductions in nuclear weapons are a logical stage in the process for which a mighty impulse was provided in the Icelandic capital last fall.

Documents concerning the life and activity of Georgiy Chicherin, a diplomat of the Leninist school, have been published for the first time in the magazine's fifth issue under the heading "Pages of History".

The *Bulletin's* staff stressed in a conversation with the TASS correspondent that the aim of this new journal is to provide comprehensive information on the work of the country's foreign political department.

Shishlin, Gerasimov Interviewed on Arms
LD161745 Prague Television Service in Czech
1900 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Interview with USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov and Nikolay Shishlin, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, by Prague Television Deputy Chief Editor Jiri Jambor and Jan Zelenka, director of Czechoslovak television; date and place not given; Gerasimov and Shishlin in Russian with superimposed Czech translation—recorded]

[Text] [Zelenka] Today's topic is international relations. You certainly know the face of the man on my right from television screens and our reports from Moscow. It is Comrade Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry. On my left is Comrade Nikolay Shishlin, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department. Also present in the discussion is that well-known CSSR Television commentator, Jiri Jambor, deputy editor-in-chief of television news. What shall we discuss? The issue which interests you all and fills your daily life with the hope—that there might be a treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States on medium- and short-range missiles. It seems that the conclusion of the treaty is rather near. In the next few days the U.S. and USSR foreign ministers are to meet, with Comrade Shevardnadze in Moscow as the host. Are the hopes justified? It is such a short period. Negotiations have been going on for years and months. Could it be possible that within a week the drafts of the treaty will be ready?

[Gerasimov] I think that it is within reach. One more week is left [before the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting in Moscow] and diplomats have been working since the Washington meeting. An agreement was reached at the end of the meeting in Washington between Comrade Shevardnadze and State Secretary Shultz the text of the treaty would be ready by the next meeting. However, constant work is still necessary. It is a question of diplomats, the details, and the devil.

[Zelenka] Fortunately, in Czech it is also three D's.

[Gerasimov] It is said now: The devil is hidden in the details. The task of the diplomats is to clear the details from the devil. Whether it was a joke or not, the two ministers said that the diplomats have to fulfill this task or else they will lose their jobs. Naturally, they do not

have drive out the devil completely, perhaps a bit of his tail will still remain, but there is every chance that a treaty can be concluded in Moscow.

[Shishlin] I would like to add to what Comrade Gerasimov said, that the talks in Moscow will naturally overstep the framework of medium-range missiles and operational-strategic missiles. I would like to say, above all, that there are plans for a meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Secretary of State Shultz. At both talks, whether between Shevardnadze and Shultz, or between the general secretary and Shultz, a wide discussion will take place concerning U.S.-Soviet relations and also the essence of outstanding problems in this area. I have in mind strategic offensive weapons, reinforcement of the provisions of the treaty on anti-missile defense, and naturally also the question of a full summit meeting.

[Jambor] I would like to remind Comrade Gerasimov of what he said at the joint press conference in Washington: History is in the making. This has been repeated throughout the world. The reports afterwards from Geneva and press agencies were, however, often contradictory: Progress there is slow and there will still be problems to be solved at the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks. In practical terms, is it possible to reach an agreement by the end of the week if we envision that Mr Shultz and Comrade Shevardnadze will still have to drive out a bit of that devil?

[Gerasimov] Naturally the diplomats in Geneva bear an enormous responsibility in confirming the sentence that here is history in the making. It was said when a mass of journalists was waiting in the State Department for the end of the last stage of the talks between Comrade Shevardnadze and Mr Shultz. Time was going by and the talks were not finishing. They were difficult talks. So the two ministers sent us—myself and Mr Redman—to pacify the journalists who had missed their lunch by waiting there and then the phrase was uttered. I think that it was justified, as this is a case of crossing the nuclear Rubicon. The talks so far concerned only nuclear reduction, a certain degree of limitation was achieved, but we had never had an agreement on a whole class of nuclear weapons which could now be reached. I think that the somewhat pessimistic predictions in the Western press are premature. The work is still going on and we must wait until 22 October. I am an optimist.

[Zelenka] You cite the exact date that they are to meet in Moscow: 22 October. Many hopeful things have been mentioned here: The diplomats must work in order not to lose their jobs. I have never been a pessimist but still, I ask: Is there nothing that could thwart the meeting?

[Gerasimov] Something unexpected can always take place. Things like that do happen sometimes in international relations—something secondary will distract attention. As an example think of the case of the summit when on 1 May [1960] the Americans sent a spy plane

over the USSR and it was shot down. I hope that nothing like that will take place. However, it cannot be completely discounted. I think that in this case everybody is very interested in progress, perhaps for different reasons, but this is exactly what gives us hope.

[Shishlin] I would like to say a few words about the same problems, but possibly from a slightly different viewpoint. In our country, the Soviet public is of the opinion that the Soviet-U.S. compromise on the double-zero was only possible due to the fact that the Soviet Union has been making unilateral concessions, but this is not the case. There was a movement halfway, there was no situation where the United States stood in one place and the Soviet Union moved toward the United States. It was a move from both sides. This can easily be illustrated: The Americans wanted the Pershing-2's stationed in West Germany to turn into Pershing-1B's, and they have abandoned this idea. They wanted to move the land-based cruise missiles to ships, and they also gave up on that idea.

Quite a difficult question—and Gennadiy Gerasimov has dealt with this—was the question of warheads. To liquidate them or just simply to remove them? During the last Shultz-Shevardnadze talks a solution was also found. I would like to say that the Soviet Union has a vested interest in this agreement on the double-zero but the United States has the same interest in it, too. This is an equal interest and thus I am optimistic.

[Gerasimov] I would like to add that the agreement itself only concerns some 2-3% of the world nuclear arsenal.

[Jambor] Some people say that it is 4%.

[Gerasimov] All the same, even if this were 14%, I would like to say, this is only a small part of the accumulated nuclear arsenal. Thus, from the purely military point of view these are only small changes, but from the political point of view, from the point of view of atmosphere, however, this is, I think, this is really the first step toward disarmament and this is why we say that it is necessary to take a further step. Mikhail Gorbachev, in an article published recently, said that it would be possible to conclude an agreement on the 50% reduction of offensive nuclear arms as early as in the first half of the next year. Thus we are showing the U.S. Administration that we are ready to negotiate, that we do not want to sit and wait for this administration to be replaced after the presidential elections. We are willing to talk seriously.

[Jambor] I think that the forthcoming agreement is extremely important and historic. This may sound like a big phrase but from the practical point of view, even if it is only 4%, I think that the main, that the political importance—not only from the point of view of the atmosphere, but the practical political importance—lies in the fact that for the first time in postwar development there is to be an act of physical disarmament. The development so far in disarmament questions meant

basically the regulation of armaments, and now for the first time we are crossing the Rubicon when there is a physical liquidation of arms. Even if it is only 4%, if this will show a path forward, the importance of the agreement on medium- and short-range missiles will then be truly historic, as Comrade Gerasimov has said.

[Zelenka] It is said that it is the same whether the path before you is 10 or 100 km. What is important is enter the path and to follow it, whether for 10 or 100 km. It might be that the path before us is very long but it is important to start. Please go on, Comrade.

[Shishlin] I want to return to the word introduced earlier in this discussion for some reason and play the devil's advocate. I do not agree that the double-zero agreement is only of political importance and quite without military importance. That is not quite so. It is true that if this agreement will be implemented the USSR will have to eliminate over 1,500 nuclear missiles. The Americans will have to eliminate approximately 316 or 313 nuclear missiles. However, no Soviet nuclear missile, whether medium-range or operational-tactical, will reach U.S. territory, while all nuclear warheads on U.S. missiles deployed in Europe are able to reach the territory both of the USSR and of our allies, and in a very short flight time. Therefore, this agreement could be of great importance from the military viewpoint also, and I think that in spite of everything I have said in a psychological and political sense the first step on this path is of enormous importance, and I am not afraid to use such a big term as historic importance.

[Jambor] We have come close with this—for the first time since war—to an agreement on disarmament. You have mentioned some reasons. From both sides there was a need to come to some compromise. Otherwise things would be impossible for both sides. Still, there are reasons reflecting the general state of international relations. What would you describe as the main reasons in the entire political situation that led to the fact that such a settlement between the USSR and the United States is taking place?

[Gerasimov] It seems to me that this is a change of mood in public opinion, including in the United States. One of the reasons is also the change in our country. When President Reagan came to power, at his very first press conference he made a very sharp speech about us, saying that we could not be trusted at all. Recently in a television interview he was asked whether he would trust Comrade Gorbachev with his wallet. He said that he would do it without hesitation, but he would still observe the Russian proverb: Trust but verify. This shows that the attitude to us has changed and it has obviously changed under the influence of the restructuring that is taking place in our country and influences also political thinking and foreign policy. I think that this is the main cause.

[Shishlin] I would like to point out the objective side of the matter. The subjective part is quite accurate, but apart from this we have found ourselves in quite a new world, a world which is fragile and mutually interlinked, which is contradictory, mutually interdependent and to some extent forming one whole, because not only the USSR and the United States but the whole of humanity has found itself in a situation where either we shall have to learn to live together or we shall perish together. This is an objective basis for the political actions that were carried out by the socialist countries, including the USSR.

[Gerasimov] If you allow me I would add that this objective basis has been in existence for a long time, for decades, and it is over 10 years since the possibility was created of human genocide several times over, and of nuclear winter which would follow nuclear war and everybody would perish. But recognition of these facts, including by the Americans, led to realistic steps, and this is taking place now.

[Zelenka] It could be said that the awareness of this situation existed in the past. However, the admission that such a situation does exist is fresh.

[Jambor] I would like to recall the words of Comrade Gorbachev, which he has reiterated several times, that there is a direct link between the domestic policy and the foreign policy efforts of the Soviet Union. I think that the dynamism which was given to the internal development in the Soviet Union has been inevitably reflected in its approach in the foreign policy field. I think—and this is my own view—I think that these results and the approaching agreement would not be reached if it were not for this policy of the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership. For us, this is a direct link. I would like to answer Comrade Shishlin by giving a kind of a military aspect of the agreement on medium-range missiles. I myself am not very conversant in military matters, but I could respond to what you said. It is obvious that the Americans are retaining the missiles on boats [na lodkakh; the Czech speaker uses a Russian term] and on aircraft which are capable of hitting the Soviet Union from the European theater. These are not covered by an agreement on medium-range missiles. When we discussed with Comrade Gerasimov—and I think that he will agree with me—the fact that the military importance is insignificant, or lesser, we had in mind the overall picture; from the sum total of nuclear weapons, only 2, 3, 5, or 6% are subject to scrapping. The 96% will remain. This is what I wished to say by way of explanation.

[Gerasimov] I would like to add that my friend's argument sounds, indeed, like a tactical consideration: The flight time is several minutes and so on. This only becomes relevant when we admit the possibility of a kind of a limited war in Europe. However, if we assume the position that there will not be any limited war, that any war, if it starts, will be like any other and will turn into a global war, then the 3 or 4% are not all that important.

[Shishlin] Unlike my colleagues, I do not think at all that I must have the last word. I say that your arguments impress me, but I do not agree with them. When two classes of nuclear weapons are being eliminated, I think it is naive to say that it has no significance from the military viewpoint.

[Zelenka] I am still listening to the interpreter. Allow me to ask yet another question. We stated that we embarked on the path of positive steps. All the same, one plan still remains and President Reagan so far has not indicated that he might drop it. This is his SDI plan, or the Star Wars plan, with which he is in love and infatuated, so to speak the truth is that he has now slightly altered his view. I read recently that he has started claiming that there could exist a reciprocal defense support. All this is fine, but the Star Wars plan is nevertheless being retained. Do you think that it will become the main point of talks during the next steps too?

[Gerasimov] Do you mean the reciprocal support or cooperation? Yes, he repeated this in his last speech—this promise that when the United States gains such an anti-nuclear attack shield, it will be willing to share it. It would, of course be naive to believe this, for the very reason that nowadays they do not share even much more modest secrets. Yes, and this is why it is very difficult to expect anything like this. The next condition? The President will quite soon leave and the next President will come in. You have certainly noticed that the next U.S. President might be far from keeping the word of his predecessor. He may have different views. And so, I think that we cannot take this promise seriously. As far as Star Wars is concerned, it is a major obstacle to the halting of the arms race. In Washington we proposed to the Americans an agreement on a list of systems which should not be put into space. They did not want to agree to this. So we proposed: Let us go back to the Reykjavik formula, according to which both sides should reduce strategic weapons by 50% over 5 years and to adhere to the ABM Treaty for 10 years. This was the U.S. position.

[Shishlin] There is still the following detail here, regarding the issue about which you, Comrade Zelenka, have just spoken, that in the United States and in congressional political circles the attitude toward SDI or Star Wars is far from being so exhilarating as it was a year or two ago. It is an objective reality that Congress is continuously reducing the expenditure on Star Wars.

[Gerasimov] I think that a considerable role is played here by the journalists and press, because when Reagan delivered his promise to save the Americans from our missiles, many believed it because they wanted to believe it. Reagan traded in hope. This is, of course, a very advantageous trade, but cosmetics are also based on trading with hope. For instance, removing wrinkles, giving back youth, and so on. However, the wrinkles usually stay and youth does not return. The Americans wanted to believe it. However, later on the scientists, I think, showed very persuasively that this is technically

impossible and that the money will be thrown away, that it is impossible to protect the homeland through purely technical means, that it is necessary to seek a politically agreement with the other side, that it is necessary to seek a common security. This idea—I went to the United States about 3 weeks ago—I think that this idea is finding an increasing degree of acceptance by the U.S. public. This is why the expenditure on the SDI is being reduced. This gives us hope that this plan will at long last receive its due—that is, it will be buried.

[Zelenka] Or the various congresses of doctors, scientists, and so on which sometimes in the past were viewed as congresses with little influence. Now it emerges that they have a great influence on public opinion in the United States.

[Gerasimov] I think that one congress or one scientist are relatively unimportant, but if there are numbers of congresses and if U.S. scientists, independent of any communication with Soviet scientists, arrive at a conclusion that there will be a nuclear winter and that no chemical analysis will be able to distinguish the ashes of socialism from the ashes of capitalism, and that security cannot be ensured other than in a political way, I think this is quite convincing.

[Jambor] I would like to ask our colleagues a question which interests me personally. This concerns again the agreement on medium- and short-range missiles—it will be signed then sent to Congress—then there is the question of its ratification. Some could ask—to continue to play the role of the devil's advocate—some could ask if there is any sense in this at all to make such great efforts, such great work if we are in fact not at all sure that the Congress will ratify it, to make it valid.

[Zelenka] We can hear senators' voices who even today say that they will vote against ratification. The truth is, according to the press, that they are in a minority. As I have read, some 34 votes against would be needed in the Senate for the agreement not to be ratified. Today there are, for example, 20 senators who speak against such an agreement. Do you think that this number will increase with time, or on the contrary, that the number will be reduced as a result of the existing situation—that there will be an agreement.

[Gerasimov] This argument of yours is correct. We cannot at the present time rejoice that everything will end with the signing of an agreement. No, there is yet another stage of the struggle, the struggle for ratification. This question was discussed in Washington. Comrade Shevardnadze had talks with members of the U.S. Congress who told him that some 20 Senators could possibly vote against and in the case of some other senators there are some questions which hopefully will be solved and they will vote in favor of ratification. However, there

have been cases when some documents, for example SALT II or the Treaty of Versailles were not ratified by the U.S. Congress. But I think that the situation is different now.

[Shishlin] There are interesting details in the life of the United States and this is being felt from conversations with Americans who have come to our country in recent months. As the viewers know, Democrats are in a majority in the Congress; obviously all Democrats are not the same but disappointment can be felt in some Democratic circles that talks on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will be concluded successfully under the Republican administration, and that by this the Republicans will win their spurs. It is difficult to foresee how rational the reaction of the Democrats will be to this agreement, which they sometimes see as a kind of gift to the present administration.

But the Soviet Union does not play games with Democrats or Republicans. The Soviet Union is conducting a serious policy and we think that time is the most precious thing we have and we must not waste it on some hypothetical calculations on who will or will not be in power in the United States today or tomorrow.

[Zelenka] The question of agreements on disarmament is not simply a question of some kind of present day politicking but is a fundamental human question.

[Gerasimov] I was just going to say that this can be a question of politicking in the United States because there, on Capitol Hill, the policy is made to a certain extent in a provincial way. For reasons of a politician's constituency or for some kind of intrigue the Congress can adopt a stand against the agreement—that is, this depends not on whether the agreement is good or bad but on reasons of quite a different kind, and this is unfortunately the U.S. political way of life.

[Shishlin] So, you see where we have got to now. We have not gotten the agreement yet, the draft is still to be completed and we already worry about its ratification and speculate on how it will end up. It will be best to say: First of all, reach the agreement and, I think, that prospects for the ratification are not as black, no. Let us say, not a crushing, but a decisive majority of Congress is behind this agreement.

[Zelenka] With this optimistic outlook, I would like to say that the question is not only about medium- and short-range missiles but a further step follows immediately. In this lies, I think, the great dynamics of Soviet policy, that at the same time, in parallel, strategic arms are being also discussed. Talks are taking place in Geneva. The main topic from Reykjavik was submitted there. At Reykjavik, Comrade Gorbachev proposed an immediate 50% reduction in strategic arms. This question is also being discussed at Geneva. We have heard that at Geneva the Soviet Union has proposed also some questions concerning space at the same time as strategic

arms questions. What prospects can you see that immediately after the agreement on medium- and short-range missiles further steps can be made in strategic arms?

[Gerasimov] The prospects will be much clearer on 23 October. It can be said now that the talks are continuing also on these two topics. When we come back to Star Wars, however, Reagan thinks that the one does not exclude the other, that we can lower the level of strategic offensive weapons and that he will give us his word of honor that anti-missile defense is purely defensive, and that we do not need to worry that it will be used as an offensive weapon. He will not enter into argument with us that in our view this is an attempt to violate strategic stability. I think that this will be difficult.

[Shishlin] At the same time I think that we have to recall the standpoint created in the article by Mikhail Gorbachev about issues of strategic offensive weapons. In his view, this is taking reality into account. It is possible to work out an outline of an agreement already during the first half of 1988.

In any case, the USSR has a sufficient political will for this, and is ready for it. The current U.S. Administration also expressed willingness to reduce by 50% the number of strategic weapons. The issue now is the length of time: We say 5 years, and the Americans say 7 years. But we are clashing again and again on the SDI plan.

Concerning what Comrade Gerasimov said, it is all quite important because the USSR advanced also in this direction as far as it was possible to exclude any possible violation of agreement on anti-missile weapons. We are prepared to define what is a laboratory test and we are ready to agree with changes in the continuation of research but we not want to allow the militarization of outer space.

[Gerasimov] I want to remind you that at the first Geneva meeting a formulation was adopted, and repeated in Reykjavik, that both countries, the USSR and the United States, will have to first try for the halting of the arms race on earth—and something has perhaps already been done in this area—and second, to prevent the arms race in space.

Therefore, from the viewpoint of a promise, the United States also agreed that it will try to halt the arms race in space, and this is therefore the only thing what we ask for because we would see this as a dangerous result of the arms race. The Americans say that we are afraid of their shields against missiles. It is nothing like that. Our scientists have proved that when we try there will be no problem in penetrating that shield. It will cost us much less than to create it. In the space arms race we see the effort to create technical innovations that would jeopardize us.

Reagan says it is nothing like that, do not worry, it is only defense. These are disagreements which could be settled if we agreed with the Reykjavik formulation not to violate the agreement for a period of 10 years. There exists, however, a correct interpretation, and there is also the expanding form of interpretation in which it looks as though the Americans had the right, according to the agreement, to deploy their weapons in space according to new physical principles which were still not known in 1972. There is, however, great disagreement in the United States. Congress favors the normal interpretation of the treaty and the administration favors the expanded version. Now the administration is saying that it would favor a narrow interpretation temporarily and would expand it later.

[Jambor] The formulation of the Geneva communique, I think, quite annoys the Americans, but when all is said and done the words of a communique are never of key value. But what is surprising is that when one studies the analysis of experts on these issues, it seems that there is a certain prerequisite and a certain coming together of the positions of the USSR and the United States and that a compromise could be found which would settle or help to settle the issue of a 50% cut in strategic weapons and a 10-year application of the treaty on anti-missile defense. Is that so? I would like to know.

[Shishlin] I would like to be quite open. We are not afraid of the SDI. Moreover, we are indifferent to the intentions of the Americans to spend billions of dollars on unnecessary things. If there is no strategic continuity, if we want to reduce the stocks of the strategic weapons and reduce them to zero, we are then facing the question of what we want to fight against. Why? Our diplomats and politicians are trying to explain this strategic continuity to our U.S. partners with whom we are negotiating. As Gennadiy Gerasimov mentioned, Reagan suggested in his last interview that a possible Soviet-U.S. agreement should include a point saying that the existing U.S. technology be handed over to the USSR if work proceeds successfully. But, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said after Reykjavik and, in fact, at Reykjavik, they do not even want to sell us technical data for a dairy and, all of a sudden, they would sell us the entire program of Star Wars.

[Zelenka] Yet another question: We are now discussing medium-range missiles, short-range missiles, strategic weapons, but concurrently, some journalists in the West are appealing to the public: Fine, that is true, but there remains a strong preponderance of conventional weapons on the side of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

[Gerasimov] According to these arguments, the reduction in the number of missiles would lead to a new arms race, they are talking about compensation, saying that Europe will have to almost strip naked, as they say, and that there is need to create for Europe new conventional weapons which should balance out the alleged Soviet preponderance and Warsaw Pact preponderance. Firstly,

there is no such preponderance. One simply has to look. We say: If you think that the Warsaw Pact has more tanks then you must not forget that you have more antitank weapons — and they have ten units of these for one tank of the Warsaw Pact states. At the same time, the present antitank weapons are very accurate. We can also look at other weapons—for example fighter bombers. There exists asymmetry, we agree to discuss this asymmetry and reduce these asymmetric elements to the same level. Let those who have more reduce the numbers. Moreover, the countries of the Warsaw Pact propose that there be a rapid reduction of conventional weapons in Europe. This was heard at the Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest last year. This proposal remains valid. The West, however, is in no hurry to open talks about the essence of the matter and continues to occupy purely propaganda positions, claiming merely that there is a preponderance.

[Jambor] They simply completely ignore the proposals of the Warsaw Pact in the sphere of conventional weapons.

[Zelenka] They certainly do so in their propaganda; nothing is said in their propaganda about these proposals.

[Jambor] This is surprising. Naturally, we as Europeans are very interested in these questions, they are important for the Europeans. It is important to reduce the level of confrontation in Europe, not only in the sphere of nuclear weapons, but also as far as conventional weapons are concerned. In this connection I should like to ask the following: The Soviet-U.S. dialogue, despite the difficulties, is being activated. That is evident. But the Europe-wide process seems to be lagging behind somewhat. What are the reasons for this?

[Zelenka] I should like to add something to this, if you let me. As you were saying, today the situation involves such a density of communication in the world that there simply is not a moment when we here in Central Europe would not know what is happening in Australia, in America, in Asia. After all, our viewers see it on television. If there is an interesting sports match in Australia, they see it on television at the same time. Simply, communications are total. This is especially so in Europe, which is densely populated, where communications are immediate. Despite this, I too think it right what Comrade Gorbachev said as to what we must do for the European home—that the dynamism, although it is slightly faster now, is slower in Europe than that between the USSR and the United States.

[Shishlin] Comrade Zelenka, I think that for Gennadiy Gerasimov it will be slightly more complicated to talk about this question, although he will mention it, but because he is representing the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs which is actively working on the Europe-wide process, it is difficult for him to agree with the claim that the development of the Europe-wide process is slow so that I will say that it is truly not developing at such a rate

as demanded by the situation. That is truly so. It is a sad fact that we are encountering, although I think that a return to the ideas and initiatives which had been submitted by the Warsaw Pact states, that this return would be quite productive inasmuch as not a single initiative, not a single idea of the members of the Warsaw Pact has been cancelled, they are all on the table. This concerns conventional weapons and that is the most expensive type of armaments. It concerns comparisons of military doctrines.

So far, NATO does not want to compare doctrines, that of the Warsaw Pact and the corresponding military doctrine of NATO. In Vienna, for several months, a discussion has been under way about the problems connected with the implementation of the final act of Helsinki, but despite this, among people who have long been following this dialogue or among the broad public, there remains a heavy sediment [sedlina]. Some people say that there is something wrong with the political atmosphere in that city, during the talks in Vienna on the reduction of military forces in Central Europe and the SALT II agreement has not been ratified—maybe it is pleasant in Vienna and diplomats like to live there. But, one way or another, it is truly a direction of work which is of exceptional significance.

[Gerasimov] I think that historical responsibility must exceed in diplomats above all other interests, both concerning comfort and the excellent conditions, but one can see in Western Europe some kind of interesting impotence as far as political ideas are concerned. It seems that Europe fell silent when the Soviet-U.S. dialogue got underway. I hope that if and when the missiles are withdrawn, Europe will liven up after all, because one set of people will say this is good, let us progress, and another set of people will say this is bad, we must reinforce the armed forces. Thus I hope that there will be a discussion which will help in correctly deciding upon questions of compensation, not the arms race in the sphere of conventional weapons, but reduction onto the same level.

[Jambor] I think, and it may be paradoxical that Western Europe is becoming a slightly provincial matter. I think that the main problem is that the West European political circles cannot appreciate the meaning of the changes which are taking place in the world.

[Zelenka] Although, on the other hand, I must say truthfully that today, before we went to the studio, I read the address of Chancellor Kohl in the Bundestag where he read the so-called appeal to the peoples. In this address, by the way, he had to praise the dynamism between the USSR and the United States and he also wanted to endorse the policy of dynamism in Western Europe which would help this process, that means, a relaxation of tension and even the process of disarmament on the one hand and the European climate which would truly constitute the European house on the other. I think that in Europe the existing conditions are too

good to be wasted merely on some kind of process of disarmament. True, together with the GDR and the Social Democrats, the government opposition in FRG, we in Czechoslovakia have worked out a proposal to create a nuclear-free corridor in Europe, on our border. We have also created a proposal for a territory free of chemical weapons. But that is not all that is involved. I think that in Europe there exist good conditions for the European home to be built to all intents and purposes: economically, culturally, socially. Where else are so many oil pipelines and gas pipelines and so on as in Europe? Where is there so much cooperation between the neighboring states as in Europe? Even cultural policy can be developed much faster and much more efficiently than anywhere else in the world.

[Gerasimov] We must jointly build the European home, that is what we call on the Western part of our continent to do.

[Shishlin] I think that the idea mentioned by Comrade Zelenka could constitute a good epilogue for our discussion.

[Zelenka] In our discussion we talked, above all, about Soviet-U.S. relations and I think that we were right to end by issuing a kind of an appeal to build our own European home. Esteemed viewers, I hereby end today's roundtable discussion. Once again thanks to our nice guests, Gennadiy Gerasimov and Nikolay Shishlin for their participation. I look forward to meeting again in the Prague studio of Czechoslovak television when a topical situation arises. Goodbye, thank you very much and good night, esteemed viewers.

Further on Shishlin, Gerasimov Comments
LD171000 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1730 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Comrade Jan Fojtik had talks in Prague today about the current work on information policy and on mutual cooperation in this sphere with Nikolay Shishlin, deputy departmental head of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Soviet guests also visited the Czechoslovak Radio in Prague. We have excerpted the part on the Soviet-U.S. relations, especially on the coming meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Moscow:

[Begin Shishlin recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] A few days ago, before the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks in the United States, one of our colleagues—I will not keep his name secret, it was Georgiy Arbatov—was asked in my presence about the state of the Soviet-U.S. relations. He said they were bad but that they could be even worse. But, as you know, this is not the case today. [end recording] Maybe one could say that they are not bad, but could be better, Gennadiy Gerasimov added. But this answer was very optimistic.

It we are to talk about the true state of affairs, we see that Soviet-U.S. relations are gathering new momentum, and that is just on the basis of what had been discussed previously, what happened in Reykjavik. Gennadiy Gerasimov also had an opportunity to take a direct part in the Soviet-U.S. talks in the United States. Therefore, he can say what happened there and what is in store for us now:

[Begin Gerasimov recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] The meeting which is planned to take place in Moscow on 22 and 23 October had not originally been planned at all. The agreement was that Eduard Shevardnadze, our minister of foreign affairs, would go to Washington to have talks on these important matters—above all on the question of an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles and operational-tactical weapons. The United States presented to us its draft of the agreement, literally on the eve of the meeting. The draft has 60 pages and indeed we could not assess it in an all-round and thorough manner in such a short time. It was impossible. Why did the United States do this? Maybe it was not ready earlier owing to contradictions in its own government, maybe they thought that we would accept their proposal in any fashion; but, whatever the case may be, the idea of the second meeting was born, because we will jointly assess all that was connected with achieving a fundamental accord on signing the agreement.

Reports are being received from Geneva now saying that work is not progressing as necessary for a complete draft of the agreement to be prepared; three or four points remain which will have to be assessed now in Moscow at the ministerial level. The overall situation and mood are such that the meeting will try to work out a draft agreement which will be ready for signing at the next summit meeting. I must add that in Moscow we do not want to be satisfied merely with the draft agreement on doing away with medium-range missiles and operational-tactical weapons. The meeting must also discuss a question that is even more serious: the reduction of stocks of strategic offensive weapons. The place and time of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan will also be discussed. [end recording]

Nikolay Shishlin, deputy departmental head of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spoke about the topical development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Meeting of Pact, NATO Representatives Noted
LD191204 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 19 TASS—Representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO held a regular meeting here today to work out the mandate of the future talks on armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Comparison of Ryzhkov at CEMA Session

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 14 October in its second edition on page 4 under the general heading "Integration: Time for Restructuring. The 43d (Extraordinary) Session of CEMA" carries the speech by Council of Ministers Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov. The *Pravda* report, compared to the TASS report, which was published in the 14 October Soviet *Daily Report* on page 9, reveals the following variations:

Pravda omits the entire fourth paragraph on page 10 which begins ...He said: The tasks... and ends ...its international positions.;

page 11, first column, last paragraph, *Pravda* reads ...directing them toward strengthening links with socialist countries as a task of paramount importance. This line is consolidated economically and is guaranteed... (rewording and supplying extra elements;)

page 13, second column, penultimate paragraph of the article *Pravda* reads ...deepening specialization and cooperation in already existing... (substituting "cooperation" for "integration";)

page 13, second column, last paragraph of item, *Pravda* reads ...continuity of the "science-production-supply" cycle. This approach to the coordination of plans will bring us closer to implementing the joint strategy for the development of economic cooperation and enable us to make proper use of involvement in the international division of labor in our interests.

Much will depend on how actively all the CEMA countries involve themselves in the restructuring of cooperation and on our persistence and initiative.

The Soviet delegation will vote for the adoption of the session draft resolution and we believe that it will lay the basis for our future joint work on improving cooperation, N.I. Ryzhkov said.

The socialist community is going through a difficult and very crucial stage in its development. But our fraternal parties and peoples have the strength and will to overcome the difficulties and to move confidently forward on the path of integration and progress, fully revealing and making practical use of the advantages of socialism in the interests of comprehensively strengthening our community.... (supplying indistinct passage.)

Ryzhkov Meetings With CEMA Premiers

PM191121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversations"]

[Text] On 13 October N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

During the friendly conversation the Soviet and Bulgarian Government heads exchanged information on the development of the two countries' national economies and the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th BCP Congress. Topical questions of bilateral Soviet-Bulgarian relations were discussed. Both sides stressed that economic and scientific-technical collaboration between the USSR and Bulgaria is steadily strengthening and is being enriched with progressive new forms, which is of great importance in terms of further deepening comprehensive Soviet-Bulgarian ties and revealing more and more fully socialism's creative potential.

N.I. Ryzhkov and G. Atanasov confirmed the readiness of the USSR and Bulgaria to continue contributing to the all-round acceleration of the progress of socialist economic integration and implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. In this connection mention was made of the importance of the work that has started on restructuring the mechanism of cooperation for socialist economic integration and the activity of CEMA.

Present at the meeting were, on the Soviet side, N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and, on the Bulgarian side, G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign economic relations; S. Ovcharov, Bulgarian minister of planning and the economy; and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR G. Pankov.

On the same day N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting with C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian prime minister.

During the conversation there was an examination of questions of the development of Soviet-Romanian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Special attention was paid to the summit accords reached during CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Romania in May. Emphasis was placed on the readiness of the USSR and Romania to continue comprehensively deepening production specialization and coproduction and seeking out new potential for and ways of expanding mutually advantageous trade exchange.

The need for the unconditional, prompt fulfillment of all the commitments in the concluded agreements and treaties was noted.

The government heads advocated the further all-round expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation within the CEMA framework, close coordination of the fraternal socialist countries' efforts, and the joint elaboration and implementation of major cooperation programs.

Participating in the conversation, which took place in a friendly, comradely atmosphere, were, on the Soviet side, N.V. Talyzin and A.K. Antonov, and, on the Romanian side, S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee.

N.I. Ryzhkov met in the Kremlin with K. Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

During the conversation there was an exchange of information on topical questions of socialist building and of the solution of national economic problems that have emerged in the two countries. Having examined some questions of the further improvement of economic links between the USSR and Hungary in the spirit of the principled accords reached during the meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Kadar, the countries' heads [as published] noted the need to mobilize available reserves more effectively and transfer Soviet-Hungarian cooperation to a level that meets present-day demands.

N.I. Ryzhkov and K. Grosz stressed the importance of the decisions of the present CEMA session geared to restructuring the mechanism of economic cooperation and integration and improving CEMA activity.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

On 14 October N.I. Ryzhkov had a conversation with L. Strougal, head of the CSSR delegation at the 43d (Extraordinary) Session of CEMA, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and CSSR premier.

During the conversation there was a discussion of questions of the practical implementation of the accords on improving Soviet-Czechoslovak economic collaboration reached during CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's official friendly visit to the CSSR in April. Mention was made of the need to exploit all the available potential for imbuing bilateral cooperation with a qualitatively new character in line with the demands of scientific-technical progress.

The two countries' government heads stressed the fundamental significance of their present CEMA session's decisions geared to making cooperation more effective and intensifying the processes of socialist economic integration.

Participating in the conversation, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, were N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and S. Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

On the same day N.I. Ryzhkov met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

During the conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of Soviet-Cuban relations in various spheres and the improvement of economic cooperation between the two countries in order to make it more effective.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of restructuring the mechanism of economic cooperation and integration within the CEMA framework and its more active and extensive use in the interests of the CEMA countries' successful advance along the path of socialist building.

Taking part in the meeting were, on the Soviet side, N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent CEMA representative; and, on the Cuban side, J. Lopez Moreno, president of the Cuban Central Planning Board.

N.I. Ryzhkov met with D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. The USSR and Mongolian government heads exchanged information on socialist building in their countries and on progress being made in work on implementing the accords reached during the meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh. Emphasis was placed on the need to make effective use of available reserves to further develop Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and increase its effectiveness. Having expressed satisfaction at the results of the 43d (Extraordinary) Session of CEMA, N.I. Ryzhkov and D. Sodnom advocated the all-round expansion of Soviet-Mongolian collaboration within the CEMA framework.

The government heads stressed the importance of the elaboration of the collective prospectus for the international socialist division of labor in the context of which a special comprehensive program of multilateral cooperation between the European CEMA countries and Mongolia will be elaborated.

The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the meeting were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Ryzhkov Receives CSSR's Strougal

LD141521 Prague CTK in English 1252 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow Oct 14 (CTK correspondent)—Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and premier, met here today in the framework of the 43rd Extraordinary CMEA Session with Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and premier.

The two representatives reviewed topical questions of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, especially in the economic, scientific and technological spheres and discussed the two countries' economies and their intentions for the future period.

Lubomir Strougal and Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and support the new economic thinking among the CMEA member states.

Strougal Speech at Moscow CEMA Session

AU191226 Prague RUDEPRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 87p 6

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at the 43d Extraordinary CEMA Session in Moscow on 13 October]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, Esteemed Comrades:

Our assessment of the submitted draft resolution is essentially positive. The state of affairs is apparently such that at this moment we can agree only on the points of departure for further work and not on a specific program of action with regard to the given issue. The Czechoslovak side took an active part in drafting the submitted proposals. The progress of this work was very carefully reviewed at every stage by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. However, I must frankly say here that

only reluctantly did we come to terms with the fact that, in the process of unifying positions, the individual provisions were reaching a progressively higher level of generalization, which inevitably weakened the concreteness and effectiveness of the measures being prepared.

We naturally realize that the process of drafting a joint document on matters of such gravity requires compromises out of consideration for the viewpoints of one's partners. However, with respect to the submitted draft resolution, we have in our opinion reached a situation where we yet again list a number of tasks that we intended to deal with several times before, but which we, in fact, have not even begun to tackle. We see the causes for this in the concurrent influence of several factors. First of all, there is the influence of the disparate levels of economic development, particularly in the form of the current state of the economies of individual member states, finding its expression, among other things, in greater emphasis being placed on national needs and interests. However, another factor that exerts influence is the inadequate theoretical elaboration of the proposed measures. I have in mind, in particular, questions connected with a broader application of commodity-monetary relations in the process of socialist economic integration.

It is also apparent that we assess the target form of restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation, that is, the formation of a common socialist market, in considerably different ways, both in terms of contents and the time frame.

As a result we have operated so far only with general and frequently even disparate concepts, which do not address the difficulties that we must overcome or the extensive amount of work to be performed to attain the first real results in solving these difficulties and, thereby, in increasing the efficiency of development of the socialist economic integration. This is apparently also why, in formulating the tasks for restructuring the international mechanism, it was impossible to clarify common matters or those areas where it will be necessary to apply a differentiated approach.

We also harbor certain misgivings about whether, without analyses and by using existing methods and forms of work, we will be able to pinpoint the areas and causes that hamper the transition to higher forms of cooperation. We believe that, to overcome these weaknesses, it is absolutely essential for the organization of analytical work within the CEMA framework to be raised to a far higher level; these analyses should reveal all the basic objective connections affecting the economic development of our states and the CEMA community, as well as the implications of the development of the external environment for our states individually and for the community as a whole.

The complexity of all the problems pertaining to the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation and to socialist economic integration is compounded by the fact that a number of the Council's member states are implementing principal measures to speed up socioeconomic development and restructure the national mechanisms of management.

It is for these reasons that we assess the submitted draft resolution more as a set of requisite points of departure for further activity by the member states and CEMA agencies—a draft that will have to be refined so as to give us an idea about the stages and the scale of future work.

We must be prepared for the fact that we will have to confer on the most important issues connected with restructuring not only in the CEMA Executive Committee, but also at the level of the heads of government—something we have done little of until now.

We have a profound and genuine interest in seeing this work yield actual results and intend to do our utmost for this to be the case.

A New Task: The Collective Conception [subhead]

Comrades, we attach key significance to working out a collective conception of the socialist international division of labor, which will not be an easy task with regard to either content or time. It is a comprehensive task, that has never before been presented in CEMA on this scale. Moreover, the importance of this conception is increasing within the context of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation as it forms the concrete foundation of integration.

We agree with this conception being an open international economic document that will be regularly updated and supplemented by tasks and programs of varying time frames as well by new forms and methods of interaction. Making use of basic economic, scientific-technical, and technical-economic indicators, we should determine the dynamism, scale, and orientation of future interaction. In short, we want to delineate the scope for a dynamic development of individual branches and major production programs as one of the prerequisites of a stable and efficient development of our economies. We should always seek orientational and target solutions, that should not go into too great detail, but, on the contrary, should provide conditions for flexible change.

Our eminent interest in working out this conception results from the fact that the CSSR is one of those CEMA member states that orient their external economic relations to the greatest extent to the community, and to the Soviet Union in particular. Under the strategy for the development of the Czechoslovak economy mapped out at the 17th CPCZ Congress, we are interested in such cooperation that would enable

us, above all, to achieve intensive development and acceleration of the economy and, in conjunction with this, a higher standard of living. The collective conception should be directed at paving the way for major structural shifts—for the restructuring of entire sectors, for example, especially industrial sectors; at changes in the microstructure of production; as well as at reinforcing the tertiary sphere, which is insufficiently developed in our countries.

This intended shift is conditional, above all, on new technological standards of production, on product quality and competitiveness, as well as on a greater dynamism of our country's external economic relations and on the development of these relations in terms of their structure and territorial reach. We want to use the shaping of the conception of the international socialist division of labor to make the Czechoslovak economy function as one of the specialized centers of scientific-technical development within the framework of the community of CEMA states. This prompted the CSSR party-state leadership to combine work on the conception with work on the long-term outlook for the development of the CSSR economy.

We are of the opinion that a strategic turn in the development of the Czechoslovak economy is possible solely within the framework of the CEMA community. It provides generally favorable conditions from the viewpoint of the community's economic potential and the size of its market as well as from the viewpoint of the production structure and the final use of this production.

Czechoslovak-Soviet Cooperation [subhead]

The initial results of preparatory work that we have begun to organize in Czechoslovakia show that our key task in the elaboration of a collective conception will be to determine the perspective and comprehensive bonds between our economy and the Soviet one.

The long-term economic targets and tasks set in the CSSR and the USSR require a gradual change in the existing model of our bilateral economic relations. From the viewpoint of the needs arising from the targets of the long-term development of the Czechoslovak economy, it is necessary, in particular, to ensure a marked change in the composition of our imports from the Soviet Union. This concerns extended imports of manufactured products (engineering, chemical, and consumer goods), without which changes in the Czechoslovak structure of production would be impossible. We also foresee the import of scientific-technical know-how to modernize the Czechoslovak production base and increase the technological standard of its export production. At the same time, we realize that we must make every conceivable effort ourselves to be able to satisfy the changing import needs of our Soviet partners.

Regarding the long-term development of our economic relations, and this surely does not concern Czechoslovakia alone, we must mutually clarify questions concerning the future structural policy. On our part, we would like to know what the Soviet partner has to offer for export and, naturally, also what he will be interested in.

I am speaking about the role of the Soviet economy in shaping the conception, using the example of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, because, in our opinion, this is a key factor that influences relations with other CEMA states as well.

Comrades, a specific problem in preparing a collective conception of international socialist division of labor is the need for greater effectiveness of aid to the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the People's Republic of Mongolia. The Czechoslovak side advocates a united and coordinated approach to questions of overcoming the existing distribution of this aid.

We recommend strengthening a multilateral approach, especially in the area of credits. We will propose, for example, that part of the available credit earmarked for important programs of development and cooperation with the above-mentioned countries, including projects concerning development of the power industry, transportation, the production infrastructure, and so forth, be transferred to a multilateral basis by creating joint funds at the International Investment Bank.

In the interests of achieving a united stand on questions concerning granting of aid, Czechoslovakia considers it expedient to strive, in the case of bilateral aid, for consistent differentiation between this aid and general foreign trade relations. We do not feel it is proper, for example, for the volume of aid to exert an influence on price levels, thereby distorting the general principles governing the fixing of contractual prices in mutual trade. Foreign trade relations should rest on a sound footing and primarily serve promotion of efficient production structures in our states.

The Relevance of the Comprehensive Program [sub-head]

Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed comrades, the basic features of the existing mechanism were formulated in the comprehensive program of 1971 and the Czechoslovak side considers them still relevant. The mechanism of socialist economic integration avails itself of advanced methods of cooperation in planning and, furthermore, encompasses wide-ranging specialization and cooperation in science, technology, and production. It rests on a uniform system of contractual prices for goods and services that is based on world prices, gradually developing currency-financial and credit instruments, and which makes use of direct economic links between our states' enterprises, making it possible to set up joint enterprises.

So far the mechanism of socialist economic integration has never operated in such a cohesive way, and in some sectors it is still at the very beginning. This particularly concerns the currency-financial sphere where the forms and methods currently employed are more of a drag on development of international cooperation than an incentive to it. Objective long-term exigencies confront us with a new goal—creation of a common market of the socialist community. We know that what was viewed only yesterday as progress along the way to this goal is today far from sufficient. The processes taking place in the economies of all member states bring with them important changes that will result in completely different possibilities and needs. The world around us is changing at the same time. These new phenomena and trends have to be monitored and studied, and it is necessary to anticipate their likely movement and take this into account when shaping our future interaction.

We are trying to use these aspects as our point of departure in restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia. The basis of our measures is full openness of the economy to socialist economic integration and an orientation toward joint planning, efficiency and long-term balance of mutual economic relations, and direct economic links between the economic organizations of member states. We promote integration by means of the economic mechanism as a whole, not by creating an extra system of management.

We believe discussing economic conditions of future cooperation must be an integral part of the program of plan coordination for 1991-95. I am thinking, for example, of consultations on development of contractual prices, exchange rates, and terms of credit, as well as of consultations on economic conditions to be created for development of direct links between economic organizations of CEMA member states in the forthcoming quinquennium.

We also realize that here, too, we have to overcome the tendency toward excessive red tape and growing complexity in coordinating plans. In finetuning the coordination program, we should, in my opinion, strive primarily to expand direct links between enterprises of our countries. We must ensure that existing direct links between manufacturers based on the principle of production sharing also result in expanded goods exchange. This presupposes, of course, that individual states establish conditions for extensive development of socialist entrepreneurship as a basis for these direct links, including considerations about duty-free zones and other ideas introduced here by Comrade Ryzhkov.

Comrades, the measures to improve the CEMA pricing mechanism are confined to the mere organizational-technical aspect of the matter, even though this is a key area. It comprehensively combines the internal

and external criteria of our economic activity and will largely determine the success of the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation we have embarked upon. I believe we can agree on one thing, namely that the improvement of the methodology of fixing foreign trade prices must result in unified criteria for determining value. On our part, we will strive to promote formation of an economically justified system within the CEMA framework—a system free of existing deforming factors and providing incentives for intensifying our economies. At the same time, we want to introduce these common measures in our internal pricing and other financial relations.

We support the proposal to set, in the process of improving the fixing of contractual prices, the basis of these prices for the 1991-95 period. At the same time, we will suggest that, along with improving the method of fixing prices, these prices should also be gradually brought closer to world prices. However, there is also the question of how much longer we can sustain the existing practice of fixing these prices. It undoubtedly contributes to a certain stability. But the question arises at the same time: Does this method promotes dynamic development, intensification, scientific-technical progress, innovation, and structural changes? We will also promote uniform enactment of the principles of fixing prices approved by the ninth CEMA session for mutual trade with goods and services, including prices for construction jobs. We do not rule out the possibility of discussing the question of using preferential pricing (incentive markups) for new technology, agricultural and food products, as well for products exported by the SRV, the Republic of Cuba, and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Comrades, the proposed provisions and arrangements among interested states concerning restructuring of the currency-financial and credit mechanism open the way for assessing a set of specific questions in a broader context. I am thinking, for example, of the use of national currencies in the clearing process, solution of exchange rate issues, exchangeability of national currencies, and expansion of the monetary functions of the collective currency with the aim of using the influence of these instruments to promote efficient development of international socialist economic integration.

Exchangeability of National Currencies [subhead]

We believe it would be expedient if organic links between the transferable ruble and the national currencies of member states were achieved in the CEMA monetary system. We suggest that the national currencies of the individual member states be involved, in addition to the collective currency, in CEMA clearing and payment relations. This should take place gradually, starting with the clearing that takes place between organizations maintaining direct links. This measure would shape the external functions of national currencies and,

at the same time, strengthen the monetary functions of the transferable ruble. This would, in the final analysis, undoubtedly activate the value instruments of cooperation.

This would require introduction of and obligatory use of real and interlinked exchange rates and, in the initial stages, also of the pertinent coefficients. We regard this step as an essential prerequisite for involvement of national currencies in the CEMA countries' clearing and payment relations and for securing mutual exchangeability of national currencies. The question undeniably arises here whether the process of introducing and making an obligatory use of the exchange rates of our currencies can be mastered all at once, or whether it has to be divided into stages.

In connection with the changes in the CEMA currency system, adequate adaptations will obviously be made in the activity of international socialist banks, whose ultimate objective would be to make the transferable ruble convertible for freely convertible currencies.

The formation of CEMA's new currency and credit mechanism creates scope for us to jointly evaluate the proposals of individual parties and find joint measures that would apply either to everyone or only to the member states involved. In this respect, it would be useful to activate the exchange of information on the systems used to provide internal incentives, an area in which, at present, we do not know much about one another.

The realization of all forms of cooperation in the sphere of economic accountability also requires the necessary legal amendments. The effort the Czechoslovak side has been exerting to perfect the contractual-legal foundations of cooperation stems from a broader involvement of economic organizations in international cooperation. This places new demands on the legal regimen, as emphasis on economic accountability in the direct contacts necessarily brings to the fore the need to increase the legal certainties of the organizations involved.

We will certainly agree that fulfilling the determined objectives of restructuring the mechanism will not be a simple matter. This will require considerable effort, as well as—and this is no less important—understanding of mutual standpoints and the reasons that lead to them. We should not dramatize differing views and standpoints. Of course, we should also not prevent the states involved from carrying out and verifying such measures either. Practical experience is always better than sticking to the view that things can start moving only when all will agree to it. This leads to unjustified postponements. This is how we understand the principle of interestedness [zainteresovanosti], and we all should abide by it.

Perfection of CEMA Agencies [subhead]

We also consider perfecting the work of the CEMA agencies and apparatus to be necessary. The submitted draft resolution contains the recommendations agreed on in principle. I do not want to deal with them in detail, but I consider it useful in this connection to point out our—not always good—experience to date.

We are all interested not only in expanding the extent of mutual deliberations on whatever level, but also in enhancing the economic and social effectiveness of our integration. Therefore, we should strive for the simplest possible future CEMA organization, because that type, as a rule, is also the best.

The possibilities of perfecting it further are certainly not exhausted, and none of us regards the buildup of our joint agencies as being finished once and for all.

No matter how emphatic our joint demand for the perfection of the CEMA organization is, we cannot lose sight of the issue of cadres—the provision of cadres for our mutual cooperation at home, as well in the CEMA apparatus. Numbers are not decisive, but high professional qualifications and, particularly today, a profound

comprehension of the importance of processes of integration, as well as the comprehension of the need for the restructuring of the mechanism of cooperation, are criteria which should determine the quality of workers [pracovnici].

In conclusion, allow me to sincerely thank the Soviet comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers for their cordial reception and hospitality, and for the excellent conditions for the deliberations of this extraordinary CEMA session.

Antonov Sees Off SRV Delegation

*LD161448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1130 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Today the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Moscow for home after taking part in the CEMA 43d Extraordinary Session.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. The send-off party included Nguyen Manh Cam, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

UN Envoy Notes U.S. Attack in Persian Gulf
*LD191902 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT
19 Oct 87*

[Text] New York October 19 TASS—The special political committee of the U.N. General Assembly today started debates on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.

The present-day international situation demands new vigorous efforts by states and the adoption of specific measures in order to set into motion all U.N. powers and fully use all rights and the entire potential of the peace-keeping activity contained in its charter, said the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, A.M. Belonogov.

"We are striving to translate our conceptual approach to enhancing the role of the U.N. in maintaining universal peace into practical policy, into specific deeds," he said.

"The most recent example are our proposals in connection with the critically dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union came out in favour of ensuring the safety of shipping in that region through collective efforts within the framework of the U.N. and by placing at its effective disposal corresponding sufficient forces," he said.

"We suggested that the practical elaboration of the issue be taken up by representatives of the permanent members of the Security Council at the Military Staff Committee with the participation of other interested states.

Since chiefs of general staffs are representatives of the Military Staff Committee in keeping with the U.N. charter, we expressed readiness to conduct work at this level as well."

"Regrettably, no official response has come to this proposal from the U.S.," Belonogov said. "We would not like to regard as a response the reports that Washington has just carried out a unilateral military action in the Persian Gulf, making thus a step towards imparting yet another dimension to the Iran-Iraq conflict—The American one.

We declared from the U.N. rostrum and take advantage of this opportunity to repeat again that the concentration of the U.S. Naval force in the Persian Gulf seriously enhances the threat of the escalation of the military conflict in that region and may be fraught with far-reaching negative consequences.

Circumventing the U.N. and disregarding paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 598, which calls upon all states to display maximum restraint, will bring nothing good.

Common sense and historical experience shows another path, the path of collective effort and use of potentialities contained in the U.N. charter."

'International Observers Roundtable' Program
*LD191206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1230 GMT 18 Oct 87*

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Igor Pavlovich Charikov, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, first deputy general director of TASS; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator]

[Text] [Charikov] Good morning, esteemed comrades. At the roundtable today, we shall be discussing the main events of the week and touching on some processes that go beyond it and that are of special interest to us.

The process of social and economic reform taking place in our country that we call by the generic name restructuring has been the object of close interest in the West for some time. One indication of this is that the major press organs and political figures, to say nothing of the public at large, study carefully all our party documents and all the statements of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, even those that contain no international portion as we call it. I'm thinking in particular, of his recent speech in Leningrad. I'd also like to mention in passing that a book with the title restructuring is being prepared for publication in the United States. Its author is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. I understand that the first edition of 200,000 copies will be issued on 3 November. The book was shown at the Frankfurt International Book Fair, and its publisher said that, in his opinion, it is already on the way to becoming a bestseller, though as yet unpublished. He also announced that the copyright has been sold for publication in at least 10 foreign languages. This fact confirms what I'm saying.

[Shishkin] Igor Pavlovich, I should like to say here as well that restructuring is arousing enormous interest all over the world not just because of the curiosity—legitimate and natural curiosity—about what's happening in our country, but also because restructuring undoubtedly is also of international significance.

[Chairkov] That's precisely what I was wanting to say: that restructuring has simply become a phenomenon of international life. Consider this example: Last week, in the U.S. town of St Paul, the capital of Minnesota — St Paul and Minneapolis are two towns situated next to each other — a very representative conference was held at which there was vigorous discussion of the process of restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union, and of the new conditions being created in the world as a result of the social and economic transformations in the USSR. The level of representativeness at the conference can be judged by such names as the former U.S. vice-president, Walter Mondale, the West German foreign minister,

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and a number of other prominent and learned people from practically all the countries of Western Europe. I'd like to quote some of the things that were said by Mondale, for example. He said: The time has come to do more than just react to the initiatives of the Soviet leadership. The United States must make proposals of its own and draw up its own agenda. We ourselves have quite a long list of problems, but at the same time, a rather short and jejune list of resources that we can use in the course of negotiation or put forward as counterproposals. What conclusion can we draw from Mondale's statement? Mondale considers that at the present stage, the Soviet Union has firmly taken the initiative; that restructuring in the social and economic sphere is also happening in the sphere of foreign policy, being expressed in the USSR by persistently and consistently taking one step after another in the direction of realizing a comprehensive system of international security—which is the main foreign-policy objective set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

I think the conference in St Paul has shown—and some U.S. observers confirm this—that the leading Western politicians who are number among those who think realistically were trying not only to analyze the qualitatively new situation that has developed in the world, but also to nudge, as it were, U. S. foreign policy in the direction of a closer and more flexible approach toward the Soviet Union.

[Shishkin] Igor Pavlovich, I'd like to quote in this connection the opinion of a bourgeois British paper which is, in effect, the organ of British Business circles—the *Financial Times*. The *Financial Times* devoted a long article to the conference, and offered a very idiosyncratic summary of the gist of what happened there—under a question mark, by the way. Here's what it wrote: How should the West react to Gorbachev's challenge? Is he indeed challenging us, or is he simply reacting to what the West has done? Should the subtler and more reasonable approach that Moscow has now adopted in international diplomacy be seen as a favorable opportunity, or as a threat? Can the West help Gorbachev? Would that be in the interests of the West? And if so, how should it be done? What is there that is really new in his new thinking? What are his chances of success, and if he succeeds, what will be the nature and scale of the changes we can expect to see in the Soviet System?

As you see, that's quite a wide range of questions about the why and wherefore of what's happening in our country.

[Levin] They're racking their brains over these questions in Western Europe, too, and the St Paul conference showed that the approach is far from unanimous. A notable speech was that of the West German foreign minister, Genscher. I have to say that Genscher, who has occupied the post of head of the FRG's foreign policy department for a long time and has taken an active part in resolving a great many international problems, takes a

more realistic line in this speech than ever before. I'll follow the example of my colleagues and quote from the text of the speech. There are two points in Genscher's speech that strike me as most significant: First, he's well aware that all the reforms in the Soviet Union are reforms in a socialist country that will not cease to be socialist as a result of them, but, on the contrary, will become socialist even the more so: that there will be more socialism. There can be no doubt — here I'm quoting Genscher — that the system in the Soviet Union is socialist and that Gorbachev intends to keep it that way. Anyone who hopes for something else is indulging in wishful thinking. That is Genscher's premise, and he's right, quite right. He comes to the conclusion that the development of the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union—the approach on the part of the Soviet Union to solving international problems now being demonstrated — is also in the interests of the West. If today, after decades of confrontation—I'm taking up the text of Genscher's speech again—a turning point is possible between East and West, it would be an historic mistake if the West were to miss this opportunity. We are sober in our appraisal of the facts, but will not allow outdated ways of thinking and deep rooted apathy to get in our way. Anyone who takes the worst possible scenario of the development of events as the sole basis of his actions, including his actions toward the Soviet Union, becomes political lumber.

But no sooner had Genscher left the platform, as it were, than up stepped the French representative, the head of the planning section of the French Foreign ministry, Philippe Coste. Though he dropped a few curtsies in the direction of the Soviet Union's new policy, he actually adopted the perspective that the West must take a tough line toward the Soviet Union and must put forward new demands.

The British representative spoke in the same vein.

[Charikov] What have you got to say, Viktor Nikolayevich, to this statement by the French foreign minister, formerly French ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jean-Bernard Raimond? He said, speaking of Soviet-U.S. relations and negotiations: The worst aspect of the Soviet-U.S. talks is that they are always based on Soviet logic, while the logic of the Western side remains indefinite.

[Levin] Well, all I can say is that what lurks behind that sentence is discontent over the process that has begun, or rather the incipient process, of ridding Europe first of all of nuclear weapons and then, as we hope, of conventional weapons too. Altogether, France is taking a very negative stance in its attitude toward the process of limiting the nuclear arms race.

We have now, at this stage of accord with the United States on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, agreed to shut our eyes to the French and British nuclear potential. But we're not making the slightest secret of the fact that the time will come when

we shall not be able to shut our eyes to those potentials, which are, furthermore, increasing, and increasing very actively. For the present French Government nuclear weapons are an inviolable sacred cow that they refuse even to talk about. It is something we won't, perhaps, discuss today—it's a long story. But we note it as a fact, and this is the source of this absolutely unjust approach.

You know, coming back once again to the speech by Genscher, at St Paul he touched on the question of whether a Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is in the interests of the West Europeans. Indeed, it is a subject that is being discussed quite a lot just now in Western Europe. Genscher said with reason that the zero option was advocated by the West in 1979. So what's wrong with it now? I think, you know, that we now need to turn to the opinion of the West Europeans themselves—of the public. The public opinion polls that are being carried out in West Germany give a remarkable result. For example, in May a certain circle of West German citizens were asked the question as to whether or not they trusted Gorbachev or his foreign policy. Fifty-two percent of the respondents said yes, we do. At the end of September, the question was asked again. So, let's see: from May to the end of September is how long? May, June, July, August, September...

[Shishkin—interrupting] The summer recess.

[Levin] Less than 6 months. And what was the difference in the poll results? Seventy-six percent now said they trusted him. Incidentally, this is yet another reflection of the effectiveness of our policy, our open foreign policy, of our policy of glasnost, our people's foreign policy, in which we appeal not just to governments, but also to the broad popular masses.

[Shishkin] And that's just what they don't like in the West.

[Levin] But, after all, they haven't liked it since 7 November, 1917, since Lenin's decree on peace, with which we addressed the peoples over the heads of their governments. The return to that splendid Leninist tradition is having an enormous effect, and shows that the broad strata of the public understand our intentions and aspirations very well.

Since we're talking such a lot today about the negative elements in the policy of the French Government, I think there's no harm in recalling Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent meeting with representatives of broad sections of the French public. They expressed quite a different attitude toward our policy, and demonstrated that they are in favor of improving relations, in favor of ridding Europe of the oversaturation with weapons, and in favor of lasting peace.

[Charikov] Yes, but for all that let's not forget, either, the very influential forces, especially on the other side of the Atlantic in the United States, that flatly reject detente, who start gnashing their teeth and pulling faces as soon as the word detente is mentioned, and which are now doing all they can to simultaneously discredit it and their erstwhile darling, President Reagan! In the U.S. press the rightwingers are now openly...

[Shishkin—interrupting] I could mention, for instance, the not unknown name of Jean Kirkpatrick, who has just spoken...

[Charikov—interrupting] And no doubt you also have in mind the group of senators led by Jesse Helms.

[Levin] Helms, of course, certainly. They are openly saying, are in fact saying, that the President is an old fool whose pride has gone to his head; that he wants to go down in history as a fighter for peace, and that for the sake of doing so, and for the sake of his wife, Nancy, who has the same dream, he's ready to sacrifice America's national interest, disarm the U.S. in the face of communism, and so on and so forth. That's the sort of nonsense they talk, isn't it, when they get carried away.

[Shishkin] Not to mention more serious things: in the Senate a coalition is already being cobbled together that is preparing to move onto a sort of second line of defense so that, if a treaty is signed on, for instance, the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, they can wreck the ratification of such a treaty, as they did with the SALT II Treaty.

[Levin] Since we're on the subject of that treaty, it's probably appropriate to remind our radio listeners that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is coming to our country on the 22d of this month. It is already known that a meeting between him and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is planned; it is known that there will be very thorough negotiations, and now, of course, everyone is interested in how things are progressing in Geneva, where the text of that agreement is being worked out.

It has to be said that both delegations are working with persistence: They long ago stopped taking Saturdays off and sometimes put in more than 8 hours of work a day. However, certain problems remain, such as the following: We are proposing to insert into the text of the treaty a special proviso making it impossible to evade adherence to the treaty obligations by any kind of maneuver. In doing this, we have put forward this proposal so that the treaty should be absolutely precise and as clear as possible. Let us make no secret of the fact that we are put on our guard by the U.S. endeavours, as seen in connection with the ABM treaty, to subsequently adopt a broader or narrower interpretation depending on its interests. And it seems to me that in this case an influence is also being brought to bear by our endeavors to prevent the possibility of any kind of deviation and to define as precisely and clearly as possible each of the

treaty's provisions. So far, as announced by a spokesman for our Foreign Ministry the other day, the U.S. representatives have been shying away from such a proviso, saying that there are sufficient guarantees on this point in the other treaty provisions. But we'll see how things develop. For the moment one can say that it is by no means impossible that the treaty will not be fully ready by the time Shultz arrives in Moscow, in which case the ministers will have even more intensive work ahead of them; nonetheless there are grounds for hoping that a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will be worked out.

[Shishkin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I think it would be appropriate to remember as well that at the moment, on the eve of his trip, Shultz is talking about the prospects of concluding a treaty in a highly optimistic way—even unusually optimistically for a U. S. secretary of state not usually noted for bold words, preferring a cautious diplomatic approach.

At a meeting with correspondents on the eve of his trip around the Near East, after which he comes straight to Moscow on 22 October, he stated: My stance before visiting Moscow proceeds from the fact that good progress is now being made. At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on a treaty on eliminating medium- and smaller-range missiles [rakety sredney i menshey dalnosti] work is progressing in an energetic, professional, and rapid fashion. A huge number of issues over which we disagreed have been resolved. A number of issues still have to be resolved but we intend to speed up their resolution.

So that's the mood in which the secretary of state is setting off. He even went as far as to say: I believe that we have everything necessary for an agreement on medium-range missiles, and its signing will be a major achievement. He also said: "This treaty concerns me least of all at the moment. In Moscow I intend to devote more effort to what was under discussion in Reykjavik—that is, a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons.

[Charikov] It is this that everyone regards as being particularly valuable in the forthcoming treaty—I mean the one to be concluded—precisely the fact that in itself, naturally, it does not remove the whole problem. Eliminating one class of missiles is merely one step, one might even say it's a kind of work-in-hand, in the task of gradually eliminating the other classes by, for instance, a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons and so on. It is in this that the document's value lies, and in my view it will also lie in the fact that the U.S. leaders, together with the West European leaders who supported the idea of this treaty, have nonetheless been obliged to agree with our conception of the contemporary international situation and our conception of seeking ways of resolving this situation—that is, to agree with the very logic so disliked by the French foreign minister.

[Shishkin] Yes, Igor Pavlovich. But unfortunately I have to add a rider to the words I quoted from Shultz about a 50 percent reduction in offensive strategic weapons: Shultz is not being completely frank and honest here. The point is that the issue was indeed actually resolved as far back as Reykjavik, but it was the U.S. side which put up the most enormous obstacles to implementing that accord, and that was due to President Reagan's beloved brainchild, Star Wars, that is, the militarization of space.

[Charikov] But he's still clinging on to it.

[Shishkin] Yes, but I would also like to recall the Geneva meeting that preceded Reykjavik. Even then in Geneva both sides agreed to prevent an arms race in space and put an end to it on earth. That obligation is enshrined in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement adopted on 21 November 1985, that is, almost 2 years ago. As for us, we are adhering to that obligation firmly and consistently, but as far as the United States is concerned, it is perfectly obvious that in practice it is deviating from the accord.

[Levin] In devising our foreign policy, we, of course, devote tremendous attention to the development of relations with the United States, we devote great attention to the development of relations with West European countries and with all countries of the world, but we must always bear in mind, comrades, that the Soviet Union's foreign policy gives priority to the development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. In the final analysis, this is the foundation both of sound international positions and of positive changes in the international situation as a whole. In this connection, the CEMA session held this week in Moscow at the level of heads of government unquestionably deserves the most serious attention.

[Shishkin] Well, Viktor Nikolayevich, you have, indeed, touched on one of the most important subjects, and it is not fortuitous. I would sum up the reaction in this way: The two events occurred very close to one another. I have in mind the trip of Mikhail Sergeyevich to Mursk and the CEMA session. Therefore, as these two events were commented on simultaneously in our fraternal countries, the main conclusion was this: The stronger the country the stronger the cause of peace. This is, indeed, so. In other words, to succeed in the restructuring of international relations on the basis of new thinking it is necessary to tidy up the economy of our socialist community. As I imagine, the restructuring of the mechanism of multifaceted cooperation and socialist economic integration received a new impetus in Moscow. This is the main result, so to speak, of the extraordinary CEMA session. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed a very important idea at his meeting with the participants of the session, secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties. He stressed that there are and will be many difficulties along the path of further deepening the integration and restructuring the work of the CEMA, but by acting together in a spirit of authentic

comradeship, in the socialist way, the fraternal countries will undoubtedly overcome these difficulties. One may ask the question, however: What are, as a matter of fact, these difficulties? Difficulties, of course, exist. For example, a currency common to all the fraternal countries is needed for building economic relations successfully, in a new way, not only on the basis of trade but also on the basis of developing joint production, in-depth coproduction, and integration. There is no such currency as yet. There is, of course, the transferable ruble for payments between countries, but the transferable ruble itself cannot be converted into hard currency and does not have access to the world arena.

[Charikov] So the transferable ruble we have is not a proper monetary unit as a means of calculation.

[Levin] Yes.

[Shishkin] There is no proper monetary unit as a means of calculation between enterprises. Criteria for price formation have not been fixed or worked out in practice. This is very important. For what sort of price do we need? It obviously must also correspond to the prices on the world market.

[Charikov] Definitely.

[Shishkin] At the same time it must stimulate production. Along with this it must meet consumers' demands.

[Charikov] Yes

[Levin] And it must also correspond to labor costs.

[Shishkin] Yes. This is a very complex and important issue that so far has not been resolved. As can be seen, among the problems and issues, there are very many that still remain unresolved. But life has already posed them. By having got together, by having discussed and by having identified, at least, the range of those issues that still remain unresolved, the session has made important progress along the path toward the radical restructuring of the whole mechanism of our cooperation—something that is absolutely necessary.

[Charikov] And you know, something else I'd like to stress in conclusion is this. This session of the CEMA has, as you've said, posed very acutely and openly the most vital problems and issues imaginable; questions which at one time, let us admit it, we were trying to evade. We were trying to shut our eyes to them or put off their solution till conditions might somehow be more favorable. But this time—and many of the participants of the session have emphasized this on their return home—this time, the very raising of these most acute and most vital questions, precisely this courageous approach to discussing them, is a pledge, as it were, of how they will be tackled in the future.

[Levin] Yes. We are not evading acute issues. On the contrary, we are posing them in order to solve them. Now, of course, we are going through a very difficult period. We know that in the USSR the economic reform, the reform of the economic mechanism, is just starting to gain speed. The same processes are taking place in Poland, Hungary, and in practically all socialist countries. Therefore, there are confusions in the process of resolving internal problems. Still less clear are the ways certain problems concerning the community on the whole are to be resolved. But we see these problems, we see them and are looking for ways to solve them even today.

[Charikov] It is, indeed, precisely this that confirms those conclusions which the participants of the session have reached.

Well, comrades, we have run out of time. On behalf of the participants in this program I thank you for your attention and bid you good-bye. All the best to you.

Babayan Notes Progress of Vienna Conference
LD191100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1130 GMT 18 Oct 87

[Text] The second conference of intergovernmental experts working out a draft convention for the campaign against abuse of and illegal trade in narcotics has ended in Vienna. More than 140 experts from 60 countries, including the Soviet Union, took part in the conference. This is what Comrade Babayan, leader of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the conference, stated in an interview with our correspondent in Austria:

[Begin Babayan recording] This conference discussed key and complex issues involved in a new convention, articles taking in completely new areas of control of substances from which narcotics can be obtained or, in other words, substances the control of which will give us the opportunity to prevent their illegal production. This sphere of control is being studied for the first time, and in this regard the delegates noted the great difficulties that can be encountered in controlling these substances. Many of these substances are produced in large quantities and are used in the national economy. It is necessary, on the one hand, to strictly check every quantity of this substance while, on the other hand, not to prevent industry and the national economy from using for their own requirements these potentially dangerous (?substances).

In spite of the complex and new nature of the problem, the participants in this conference managed to find compromise texts for a future convention that were acceptable to the parties. In this new convention the experts are trying to fix in greater detail the punishments which are expedient to apply in crimes connected with this phenomenon, such as the illegal production and supply of narcotics. Here too we encountered great problems: on the one hand, these matters, as you know,

are within the competence of domestic law; on the other hand, the experts' desire to have a new and stricter convention demanded that we approach the problem in a new way. In this area too, the conference managed to find compromise solutions.

Such serious issues as the extradition of a criminal who has committed crimes connected with the illegal circulation of narcotics were also discussed. We feel that the course of the discussion gave us the opportunity to bring the positions of many countries closer together and, in fact, to prepare recommendations on the basis of which

the sections of this clause will be prepared. Many questions here were connected with the problem of jurisdiction. I think that the working groups formulated that problem perfectly satisfactorily there, and the clause was adopted. Despite the fact that domestic laws of the various states are quite varied, compromise formulas were found in a spirit of cooperation.

I think a convention is already taking shape in outline. Perhaps I am being too optimistic, but I believe that this convention will exist and will definitely be a new contribution to the international cause, the struggle against drug addiction. [end recording]

United States & Canada

Wall Street 'Panic' Linked to Gulf Attack

LD192117 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 19 TASS—The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 207 points today in the morning. This is the second record drop since Friday when the Dow industrials fell more than 108 points. The panic on Wall Street which is unprecedented since 1929 is attributed to the rising tensions in the Persian Gulf where the U.S. Navy attacked and destroyed two Iranian oil rigs today.

White House Meeting Held

LD200915 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT
20 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS—TASS Correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

A special meeting was held in the White House in view of the unprecedented decline in stock prices on the American and foreign stock markets. Stocks at the New York Stock Exchange fell by more than 22 percent yesterday or by more than 500,000 million dollars, almost twice as low as the record set on the day of the stock market crash of 1929.

On Monday the Dow Jones industrial average plunged more than 500 points, surpassing five-fold the record set last Friday. Whole fortunes amassed as a result of stock-market speculations got obliterated.

Panic selling, unprecedented ever since the 1929 stock market crash (which became a prologue to the "Great Depression" of the 1930s) has gripped stock exchanges in London, Frankfurt, Toronto, Tokyo, and Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the Edwards and Sons broker firm has said that the stock market behaves as if the end of the world is imminent.

Following the meeting in the White House, its official spokesman Marlin Fitzwater stated that the President "watched with concern the decline in stock prices on the stock exchanges. He directed administration officials to consult leading financial experts, including the chairman of the Federal Reserve, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the New York Stock Exchange".

The furious trading activity grew into panic following the news of the U.S. naval attack against Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf, which brought about fears of expansion of U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq war.

Along with stock markets, heavy trading swept money markets where the rate of the U.S. dollar rapidly declines.

Weinberger, Reagan Cited on Gulf Attack

LD191616 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS—American warships wiped out an Iranian oil platform in the Persian Gulf by a barrage of fire, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told a special briefing at the Pentagon today.

He said the four destroyers involved in the bombardment had fired a total of 1,000 rounds of five-inch shells at the facility.

The U.S. mass media earlier reported also aircraft involvement in the attack.

Weinberger claimed it had been launched in retaliation for Iran's firing at an American-flagged Kuwaiti tanker last week. Before the news of the U.S. action, however, an Iranian military spokesman quoted by Tehran Radio denied the charges of Iranian involvement in the attack on the tanker.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued a statement over the U.S. action against the Iranian target in international waters, which, he said, he had ordered in his capacity as the commander-in-chief.

He said the attack had been staged following consultations with congressional leadership and "friendly governments".

"The government of Iran should be under no illusion about our determination and ability to protect our ships and our interests" in the Gulf, the U.S. President said.

PRAVDA's Gan Comments

PM201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under general heading "The Planet's Flashpoints: Persian Gulf": "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct—According to an announcement by White House and Pentagon spokesmen, four U.S. Navy destroyers shelled an Iranian oil platform in international waters east of Bahrain this morning and virtually destroyed it. According to reports, the U.S. ships fired a total of 1,000 salvos. According to CBS, after the shelling a U.S. commando subunit was landed on the platform and "finished off the job."

The White House has indicated that the order to attack was issued personally by President Reagan as commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces. The decision was made on the basis of consultations with "friendly countries" and with the leadership of Congress, which was urgently summoned to the White House last night.

Washington's official statements about this action claim that it represents a "restrained response" to the shelling last week of a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker. According to the Pentagon, the oil platform was being used by Iran "as a sea base."

The New York and London Stock Exchanges have reacted to the U.S. raid with a record fall in share prices. Within 90 minutes or so, the Dow Jones index at the New York Stock Exchange fell by an unprecedented 200 points and more.

Having concentrated 36 of its warships and escort ships in the Persian Gulf, Washington intends to continue to dictate its "rules of the game" to the countries of the region. Many observers stress that the price of U.S. interference may prove too high.

'Gleam of Light' Seen in U.S.-USSR Ties
PM161139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 87
Second Edition p 7

[G. Vasilyev dispatch under the rubric "Thoughts After an Assignment": "America Past and Present"]

[Excerpts] New York-Moscow, October [dateline as published]—You do not have to write an article just because you have come to the end of a foreign assignment. But what if your departure for home coincides with some important changes in relations between your country and the one in which you have spent a number of years? In my opinion, if that is the case there is every reason to set pen to paper. The desire to interpret events, investigate the reasons for the changes, and try to see into the future becomes quite overwhelming.

I flew out of New York with a handful of the latest issues of American newspapers and journals. The day was overcast and the heavens about to open. But the newspapers which I began to read as soon as I had settled into my seat in the aircraft seemed to reflect the light which flooded the cabin of the IL-62 when, bursting through the clouds, the aircraft emerged into a boundless blue expanse of open air. The main news of the week was the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington which have opened up the way to the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. "An important accord. Light has suddenly appeared at the end of the tunnel...." *The New York Times* announced. "We have reached a very promising stage," *The Washington Post* echoed. "There is now a prospect of concluding a far-reaching agreement that will make it possible to reduce the superpowers' strategic arsenals." The master of the White House himself, who has not been distinguished in past years by goodwill toward those who urged him to reach constructive accords with the Soviet Union, described the forthcoming treaty as "truly historic" in a radio address.

Other voices have been heard, however. Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in a speech to a group of women members of the Republican Party that the planned Soviet-U.S. agreement will cause "a profound sense of fear and alarm" among the U.S. allies in Europe. *The Washington Post* has reported that of the six Republican contenders for the White House only one—Vice President George Bush—was "right behind Reagan on this issue." All the rest, on the other hand, are subjecting the planned agreement to "devastating criticism." But optimism and hope have predominated as a whole in the newspaper and journal commentaries which have conducted lively discussions of the results of the talks with the Soviet foreign minister in Washington. A sense of satisfaction is clearly apparent: For the first time in the history of nuclear weapons there is at last a possibility of concluding an agreement to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles. The prospect of entering a period of far more constructive, productive relations is opening up before these two great countries. [passage omitted]

The world has changed. America has also changed. The armor of anticommunist knights, worn as recently as 1980-1981 by the leaders of the Republican administration, has increasingly come to be regarded as a political impediment. Appeals to redivide the world to fit the American stereotypes of "freedom" and "democracy" are no longer applauded but are causing growing concern in the United States itself and among Washington's allies. The U.S. Congress has become increasingly reluctant to follow the White House and the Pentagon: Military budgets have begun to be curtailed and the most odious aspects of administration policy are being questioned and frankly criticized. Life has increasingly convincingly proved the untenability, danger, and harm caused to America itself by such postulates of right-wing policy as attempting to gain military-strategic superiority over socialism, disregarding the will of other peoples, interfering in the internal affairs of countries out of favor with Washington, and so forth.

"After spending almost \$2 trillion the nuclear balance is still the same," M. Dukakis, governor of the state of Massachusetts and one of the Democratic contenders for the U.S. presidency, says today. "We no longer have the resources for tossing money to the Pentagon."

Even the most inveterate political voluntarist cannot act without some consideration for public opinion. At some stage in 1984, on the threshold of the latest presidential elections, the Republican administration leadership began to slightly change its tack. The speeches of its leaders began to contain assurances of their desire for "a just world." Gradually Soviet-U.S. arms limitation talks began to be resumed and cultural exchanges and economic and scientific and technical ties revived. The end of 1985 was distinguished by the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which set the task of "preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth." A year later the two countries' leaders met in Reykjavik

where, if the U.S. President had shown courage and wisdom, a truly historic agreement leading to a nuclear-free world would have been achieved.

The inertia of antidefente has been succeeded by strong, positive impulses and movement toward agreements in the interests of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the world as a whole. After a protracted period of tense, unproductive relations, our peoples are now entering a phase of great potential, the realization of which will depend on the political wisdom of the two countries' leaders.

Assessing the Soviet-U.S. accord reached in Washington, the U.S. press writes that the signing of an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles "promises to salvage the dented reputation of the Reagan administration and improve the Republican Party's chances in the 1988 elections." Other organs of the press believe that Reagan "wants to go down in history as a peacemaker." "Having spent more than 6 years in office," *The New York Times* writes, quoting the opinion of U.S. senators, "Reagan has learned a great deal about the horrors of nuclear war and the burden placed on the economy by an unrestrained arms race." Well, better late than never, as they say. One would like to hope that this is really the case and that Washington's decision is based on an awareness of present-day realities rather than tactical considerations.

"Light at the end of the tunnel." These are the words used by a U.S. observer in an image very familiar to millions of motorists. The blackness of the tunnel, a few moments of gray half-light, then the bright light of day and the asphalt leaping to meet the horizon. No, Soviet-U.S. relations have borne no resemblance in recent years to a fast-moving American highway with its well-ordered, multilane traffic. They have put one more in mind of a thorny path on which one constantly encountered landslides and ravines, a path which at times appeared to turn back on itself. Now there is a gleam of light. One would very much like to believe that this time it heralds confident progress without any stops, obstructions, or, of course, catastrophes!

Especially nuclear catastrophes!

Further on U.S.-USSR UN Groups' Meeting
LD161707 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—TASS correspondent Valeriy Kostylev reports:

The bilateral meeting of the USSR and USA United Nations Associations "was a very useful discussion, a very good exchange of ideas", the TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by head of the American delegation John G. Tower.

The meeting that ended today was attended by prominent Soviet and American public figures, scientists and journalists. They discussed a broad range of problems—from the Soviet-American relations and disarmament to regional problems and questions of terrorism.

"We find that on some basic principles we had an agreement. And I think this is a very healthy thing for the American-Soviet relations," said the head of the American delegation.

Such meetings between the Soviet and American sides promote the development of the productive dialogue in all areas of Soviet-American relations, the TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by member of the Soviet delegation, representative of the USSR Defence Ministry, Major General Yuriy Markelov. Such meetings provide an opportunity for overcoming obstacles in our relations. The main aim of the meetings is to promote consolidation of peace, stability, development of good-neighbourly relations between our countries.

The USSR and the USA have reached the final stage on the road to concluding an agreement on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, Yuriy Markelov underlined. It is for the first time in history that we have approached the position when two serious classes of weapons can be removed from the surface of the earth. This is the first step in disarmament, in elimination of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction. This agreement should be followed by steps in reducing and eliminating strategic offensive armaments. The process of disarmament should be continuous, and other countries should join it.

Such meetings as this one are the sprouts of the new thinking, the new approach to the problem of war and peace, said the major general. This thinking is making way to itself in the consciousness of Western politicians and military leaders, which is reassuring and makes one hopeful that this process will be irreversible. The return to old thinking is becoming just impossible.

Arbatov Comments

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—Representatives of the Soviet and American U.N. associations ended their meeting here today on problems of disarmament and consolidation of international security.

"Both the tone of discussions at the meeting and their character have changed," Georgiy Arbatov, chairman of the Soviet U.N. Association, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, director of the U.S. and Canada Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and head of the Soviet delegation, told TASS.

The Moscow meeting was attended by John Tower, former chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, Charles Percy, former senator, General Brent Scowcroft and others.

"We have had meetings with them for many years, but today I clearly see the evolution in their attitude to us," Arbatov said.

"This occurs, first and foremost, thanks to changes in the Soviet Union. As Americans noted these changes are manifest most vividly against the backdrop of an open and active Soviet policy which takes into account views and proposals of other countries.

This policy is dictated by the sincere desire to solve the existing problems and does not pursue any propaganda purposes. Many people who by no means belong to the camp of the USSR's friends express this view of the Soviet Union."

The discussion passed in a highly constructive spirit. The talk centered primarily on Soviet-U.S. relations. Now that the prospect for a positive shift in these relations was coming into focus and they could be normalized, the issue of what specifically should be done to achieve that was discussed, Arbatov said. In view of this, a whole number of interesting ideas was aired.

"The spotlight was certainly on the arms reduction issue. All hope that an INF agreement will be concluded shortly. But even now we face another problem—what will be the next step?"

The head of the Soviet delegation said in this connection that the meeting discussed issues of reducing strategic arms and chemical and conventional weaponry.

"Naturally," said the head of the Soviet delegation, "problems of the United Nations itself occupied an important place in debates held by the U.N. Association.

"The more so, for quite recently the American U.N. Association released a big report on perfecting the United Nations. The report is interesting, although not with all its provisions one could agree.

The American side paid much attention to Mikhail Gorbachev's article of September 17 which set out in detail ways to enhance the role of the U.N. and improve its work.

The latest Soviet proposal generated immense interest among Americans. These new ideas formed the basis for substantive, interesting discussion. It was decided to set up a bilateral group of experts who would additionally consider the new proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and American experts in greater detail," Arbatov pointed out.

Dobrynin Receives U.S. Group

*LD161938 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1845 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS)—Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a group of prominent U.S. politicians headed by John Tower. The group is taking part in the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. UN Associations.

They discussed a range of issues concerning prospects of developing Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation. They stressed that the conclusion of the USSR-U.S. accord on scrapping medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will be an important practical step toward a nuclear-free world.

They exchanged opinions on the problems raised in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World." The U.S. politicians positively assessed the Soviet Government's aspiration to raise the UN's authority and role in providing for international peace and security.

Talks With Bessmertnykh

*LD172259 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT
17 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received here today a delegation of the U.S.-U.N. association. The delegation includes prominent representatives of political, public and business circles of the United States, for instance, General Brent Scowcroft, former assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, former Senators John Tower and Charles Percy, IBM Vice-President Kenneth Dam and so on.

A conversation that was centered around questions connected with arms limitation and reduction was attended by Viktor Karpov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Demichev Receives U.S. Attorneys Delegation

*LD161509 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1426 GMT 16 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 16 October (TASS)—Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received a delegation from the U.S. National Association of Attorneys-General.

The visitors were told about the work connected with the democratization of public life during restructuring. It was pointed out that the party regarded democratization and the broad involvement of the working people in

innovative transformations as the factor that insured the acceleration of social and economic development and the improvement of all spheres of the life of Soviet society.

It was said during the conversation that restructuring also affected the improvement of legislation and strengthening of the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms. Realization of the tasks outlined by the party is totally dependent on activity among the working people, the use of the whole arsenal of the rights belonging to them, and responsibility in discharging obligations to society.

It was stressed that, while consistently expanding democracy in the country, the Soviet Union also favors active international cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. Soviet foreign policy initiatives are aimed at promoting new political thinking, observation of the Helsinki agreements, and the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States.

The American guests expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union and get acquainted with the process of restructuring. They welcomed steps directed at attaining disarmament, in the interests of peace and international cooperation.

USSR Procurator-General Aleksandr Rekunkov took part in the conversation.

Delegation Departs

LD171724 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT
17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—The delegation of the U.S. National Association of Attorneys General led by John Steven Clark, attorney general of Arkansas State, left Moscow for homeland today.

'Zionist' Rally Staged at USSR Consulate

LD191250 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT
19 Oct 87

["Zionist Gathering"—TASS headline]

Text] San Francisco October 19 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports:

A noisy Zionist gathering was held outside the USSR's Consulate General here on Sunday.

Vast preparations for the "event" were held before time, guided by an influential hand. Despite protests of the local population a whole quarter on the green street where the building of the USSR Consulate General is located, was closed to traffic, with numerous police signs on every pole announcing that. The day before mobile toilets from the Municipal Authorities' Fund appeared on the street. Platforms for speakers, amplifiers, mighty loud speakers, mobile anti-Soviet exhibitions, tables for

propaganda literature, canvas booths for video-films to be shown were brought by lorries Sunday morning to the place of the event. Assembly men were busy, erecting the equipment. Preparations for "a spontaneous demonstration" of Zionist groups were held in accordance with a detailed scenario, well coordinated with the authorities.

The noisy gathering continued for a few hours. Yellow ribbon with the inscription "police line, no crossing" this time moved practically close to the entrance of the USSR representation, in violation of the U.S. rules which prohibit mass gatherings outside foreign mission buildings at a distance nearer than 100 feet (about 30 metres) from the building.

"What is the explanation for such an exception from the rule?"—the TASS correspondent asked T. Blackwell, a representative of the Police Department. "The question of that was discussed between the local and federal authorities. In the final account it was decided to narrow the distance between the demonstrators and the building", he said. When asked whose that decision was, he answered that the decision was taken by the San Francisco Municipal Council by agreement with the U.S. Department of State.

Considerations of local politicians undoubtedly played a certain role in organizing the anti-Soviet show. Elections of the new mayor of San Francisco are to be held early in November. Almost all contenders for the post are supervisors who, seeking to enlist support of the influential Jewish community at the elections, not only violated the order with regard to protection of foreign missions functioning in the United States, but themselves took an active part in holding the spectacle hostile for the Soviet Union. Strange, softly speaking, in this situation is the role of the U.S. Department of State which on the threshold of important Soviet-American meetings is willingly led by the circles obviously not interested in improving the relations between the two countries.

Gorbachev Speeches Published in U.S.

LD171732 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT
17 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 17 TASS—The presentation of the book "Gorbachev: Mandate for Peace" brought out by the U.S. Paper Jacks publishers was held at the USSR Embassy in Washington. The book is a collection of select speeches and statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is published in mass edition for the first time in the United States. It was prepared on the basis of the three books by Mikhail Gorbachev published in the United States earlier. These are "A Time for Peace", "The Coming Century of Peace", and "Towards the Better World" brought out by the New York Richardson and Steirman publishers.

Tony Seidl, a senior official of the Paper Jacks publishers, who was directly engaged in the work to prepare the collection for printing, expressed confidence that the

publication of the new book by the Soviet leader would serve to promote better mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the United States and would provide an opportunity for broad circles of the U.S. public to acquaint themselves better with the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies and the concept of preserving peace on earth contained in speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He also noted that the goal of publishing the collection with an edition of over 200,000 copies was to meet Americans' constantly growing interest in the Soviet Union, in the changes occurring in the USSR.

Yuriy Dubinin, ambassador of the USSR to the United States, stressed in his speech that the very repetition of the word "Peace" in the titles of almost all the books speaks of their pivotal and underlying idea that no task is more important today than that of preserving peace on earth. He once again drew the attention of those present to an in-depth analysis of the problems of preserving world peace contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Safe World". In responses to numerous questions Yuriy Dubinin explained in detail the Soviet Union's approach to solving the more acute issues faced by mankind.

U.S. Radioactive Materials in UK Cited
LD181408 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT
18 Oct 87

[Text] London October 18 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declined to refute the British press reports that American troops were using radioactive materials during their exercise on responding to nuclear accidents in Britain, *The Independent* reported. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper, the defense secretary declined to give an answer to that question.

Earlier the newspaper reported that it had Pentagon documents indicating the presence of 11 U.S. nuclear accident response teams in Britain. The newspaper expressed misgivings that the teams might use radioactive materials to be better prepared for any contingency. This inflicts irreparable damage to the environment and the health of people.

The Independent interview touched upon the issue of verification measures if the Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate medium-and shorter-range missiles was concluded. The Pentagon chief made a point of emphasizing that the sovereignty of Britain, on whose territory American cruise missiles are deployed, "has to be respected". However, the head of the American Defense Department did not say anything concrete when asked how his words conformed to the provisions of American orders. They explicitly say that in the event of the nuclear accident in Britain American control must be immediately established in the accident area. Meantime, a number of British MPs said that such actions could be viewed as a violation of the country's sovereignty.

Finding himself in an awkward position, the U.S. secretary of defense resorted to a simple manoeuvre to evade the answer to the unpleasant question. "We don't discuss anything connected with any of (the nuclear systems) and a declination to do so should not be interpreted in any way," he replied.

Bases in Turkey Sources of Radioactivity
LD191122 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Istanbul October 19 TASS—Three American military bases on Turkish territory are sources of radioactive contamination, according to a classified report by the Pentagon, excerpts from which have been published by the newspaper *Cumhuriyet*.

The paper observed that radioactive substances, stored at the American air bases in Ankara and Balikesir and the military base in the village of Cakmakli near Istanbul for ten years, had been polluting the environment.

Soviet Launchers Ready for U.S. Satellites
LD152105 Moscow in English to North America
0001 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Several American companies, including General Motors and General Electric, have shown interest in using Soviet booster rockets to launch American communication satellites. However, United States Government officials insist that commercial factors should take a back seat to issues of foreign policy and national security. Our observer Pavel Kuznetsov has this to say:

According to (Robert Manto), an official in the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, it is not in the U.S. national interest to issue export licenses for satellites. Western technological secrets, he argues, might fall into Soviet hands. The argument would perhaps make sense in one situation only, that is if an American communications satellite was brought here and left on top of the Soviet booster without being watched by an American guard. Then the wily Soviets would most certainly be tempted to use a sledgehammer or something to crack it open. However, this is no way to do business in a rapidly growing international space market, in which the USSR, China and Western Europe are now leading competitors, who not only offer their booster rockets for use, but also guarantee the security of payloads.

Thus, as an inducement to potential American customers, and not only American, and also as part of proposed launching agreements, the Soviet Union has offered to allow foreign technicians and engineers to travel with their satellite to its launching site.

The United States does not have its own private launching industry, although it does produce powerful boosters, but these are mostly for the military. The Soviets ask a moderate price of \$30 million for a launching; there is a

great demand in America for this kind of business, but no, we're up against all kinds of roadblocks and barriers, with national security being the pretext for their erection. But didn't the American President himself propose to share SDI technology with us? If he was serious about the offer, then all this beefing about national security concerns is exaggerated and artificial. If he was not serious, he shouldn't have said it in the first place.

A Soviet application to gain observer status in the GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was turned down by the United States because our economy is different. When we propose to sell high-resolution photographs taken from space, the Pentagon is nervous. Several proposals for the joint exploration of Mars with unmanned probes have run into the same old arguments in the U.S. as to who stands to benefit more from it. Yes, for the present our trading abilities are hampered by the low quality of many products; we're eager to learn, to gain more experience and even to take the consequences of open competition with the West. But where we can do business, why put on ideological blinkers and politicize the whole thing?

A leading Soviet fashion designer Vyacheslav Zaytsev is reported to have signed up a \$1 million contract with an American fashion house for 30 sets of clothes, to be sold in the U.S. That's where the alarmists should raise national security concerns: By catering to well-to-do women, the Soviet designer is going to dispel a widespread myth about everything being shoddy in this country, about our lack of imagination, ingenuity, and taste.

Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits Canada

Moscow Departure

LD161439 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT
16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS—A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow today for an official visit to Canada at the invitation of the Canadian parliament.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians is led by Yefrem Sokolov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

Arrival Reported

LD171421 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT
17 Oct 87

[Text] Montreal October 17 TASS—A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived in Canada Friday on an official visit at the invitation of its parliament.

The group are being led by Yefrem Sokolov, a member of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

They will meet with Canadian MPs, politicians, businessmen and representatives of the public to exchange opinions on further contacts between the parliaments of the two countries and Soviet-Canadian relations in a variety of fields.

Special attention will be paid to discussing the most pressing problem of the times, which is reversing the arms race, first of all the nuclear race.

Apart from Montreal, the delegation will go to Toronto, Ottawa and Calgary. The visit will last till October 23.

After arriving at this city's international airport the Soviet parliamentarians issued a statement for the press, saying the USSR and Canada had much in common, primarily their people's desire for peace, which had showed strikingly in the common struggle against Nazism in the Second World War.

The statement said Soviet foreign policy was based on the awareness that peace was a common property of the entire mankind, of all nations. New political thinking reflected in the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, it added, strongly dictated the need to remove the nuclear threat and embark on real disarmament.

The statement noted that a detail program of action along those lines had been recently laid down by Mikhail Gorbachev in his article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World".

The Soviet MPs said their country's international efforts now were to a greater extent than ever before a logical continuation of home policies. With its 70th anniversary to be marked soon, it was living through a period of profound change and broad democratization in every aspect of public life, they noted.

The two words summing up those processes were perestroika and glasnost, the Soviet parliamentarians added.

They said they were glad with the opportunity to carry on the good tradition of exchanges of visits between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the parliament of Canada and hoped they would be able to make a contribution of their own to closer contacts between the two legislative assemblies.

Visits Quebec Firms

LD180932 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT
18 Oct 87

[Text] Montreal October 18 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Yefrem Sokolov, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and

first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, is continuing its stay in Canada. It arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the parliament.

The Soviet MPs visited the premises of the well-known Quebec firm Provigo where they were shown the firm's expertise in storing and delivering foodstuffs. The guests from the USSR also went to one of the plants of the Noranda group, which produces zinc.

PRAVDA Derides Canadian Secret Service
PM161339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Shelkov 'Rejoinder': "If We Are Going To Make Revelations, Let's Make Revelations"]

[Text] The Canadian Secret Service (CSIS) has turned its attention to the supporters of the country's peace movement. Moreover, this service has created a so-called "peace group" within its own circles. Its aim (judging from the confidential document received by S. Robinson, a member of the Canadian parliament from the New Democratic Party) is "conducting subtle operations to reveal Soviet influence among the members of the peace movement."

Even without this the local press has recently been full of reports on various types of violations of legality on the part of CSIS and its attempts to introduce its agents into trade union organizations. These facts could not fail to arouse anxiety in Canada's democratic community. Some of the special service operations were so much at variance with existing legal norms that T. Finn, the chief of CSIS, was forced to leave his post.

The new revelations of the activities of the Canadian "James Bonds" shed additional light on the hypocrisy of those defenders of human rights in the West who continue to chatter about the oppression of dissidents and total surveillance as they point the finger at the East.

Searches by CSIS agents for "Soviet influence" in Canadian peace organizations are simply absurd. It is indeed impossible to seriously think that the USSR's peace policy, which is gaining more and more prestige and support worldwide, is a subversive element threatening Canadian society's stability. In addition, CSIS will have to transfer its observation to higher spheres in this case—trawling for "instructions from Moscow" in the Canadian parliament and at the same time in the government as well, many of whose members have repeatedly stated the necessity of fighting against the nuclear threat.

China

Rogachev on Political Consultations
OW191618 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0600 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Rogachev, special envoy and deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, spoke very highly of the proceedings of the Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

In an interview with the reporters of Soviet television station, he said that during the recent round of consultations in Beijing, he found that both sides hold similar positions on many issues. At the same time, he pointed out that the two sides also have differences. For instance, there are differences over the Cambodia issue, but both sides recognized that the Cambodia issue can be settled only through political means.

PRC Lawyer Interviewed on Reforms
PM190935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with PRC Lawyer Jiang Ping by own correspondent Yu. Savenkov: "Reform Reinforced by Law: Chinese Lawyer on Information About the Law"]

[Excerpt] Beijing—[Passage omitted] It was a sunny September morning in the Haidian district of northwest Beijing. That is where the University of Politics and Law is situated, the largest higher education establishment of its kind in China. Jiang Ping's pure Russian was a pleasant surprise. He went to the USSR with the first group of Chinese students in 1951. First to Kazan University, then to Moscow State University, where he graduated in 1956. Since then his life has been bound up with the University of Politics and Law.

"There is much evidence that legal activity in China has revived markedly since the CPC Central Committee December 1978 Plenum, which saw lawmaking as one means of achieving modernization. How do you assess this stage in Chinese society's life?" I asked Jiang Ping.

[Jiang Ping] With regard to political life, there are two—inseparably linked—spheres in which great successes have been achieved: democratization and the creation of the legal system.

In the early years after the liberation we had just three laws: the Constitution, the law on marriage, and the law on the land reform. Society's life was regulated by political guidelines and the decisions of the leadership.

Now we have laws in all the important spheres of life. Here are some figures on lawmaking between 1979 and August 1987. On 4 December 1982 the new PRC Constitution was adopted. Since then the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, which exercise the state's legislative powers, have passed 58 laws as well

as 56 resolutions on amending and supplementing laws. The PRC State Council has issued more than 500 administrative normative acts which are binding. In addition, 949 local legal statutes have been published in the provinces, autonomous regions, and centrally governed municipalities. We proceed from three premises: the need for a law, its strict unconditional observance, and the inevitability of punishment for its violation.

[Savenkov] Interesting new forms are appearing during the economic reform now, and this must stimulate economic law. Is this the most dynamic form of jurisprudence?

[Jiang Ping] As the reform deepens we shall enshrine our achievements in legal form so as to ensure healthy development. Deng Xiaoping said: "With one hand start to build, with the other pass laws." Without that there will be no stability. Legal statutes are being drafted against corruption, bribery, and other abuses by officials. Legal statutes are being prepared on contracts, leasing, and joint stock enterprises. Statutes on price control and the maintenance of the normal working of the market will be drafted and published soon.

Our economic law must be based not only on China's realities but also on the experience of other countries, including the USSR. Here is an example. As soon as *Izvestiya* published the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), we immediately translated the full text into Chinese. At that very time we were working on our own law on the nationally-owned enterprise. It was interesting to compare the texts, to see which features are worthy of attention and study. Incidentally, our university has an Institute of Comparative Jurisprudence where there is a USSR section and every course includes study of the Russian language. In my view, the elected nature of the leader in your law is a great step forward. We compared your idea on self-management and ours on economic independence. It was interesting to compare our system on the responsibility of the director with your one-man management in the system of enterprise self-management. And, of course, we noticed that we have similar problems to solve.

[Savenkov] One Sunday in a park in central Beijing east of the Tienanmen Gates I watched a court session being acted out. The roles of the judge, attorney, and prosecutor were played by teachers and students of the law evening classes for workers. Consultations were given on civil and criminal law, movies were shown, there were competitions testing knowledge of the fundamentals of the law, and legal literature was selling briskly.

[Jiang Ping] Our students frequently take part in spreading information about the law. Quite recently they went out onto the city streets to explain to people the new law on the election of deputies to local assemblies of people's representatives. You could also see the following scene: A court sentence, say, for speculation in railroad tickets is posted up in front of a station. But this is not just for

show. This is all part of a national law education campaign. It was started 2 years ago and is intended to run for 5 years. Its goal is to ensure that every citizen acquires basic knowledge of the law by 1990. Understanding the law, after all, has never been an easy matter in China. The level of competence and knowledge of the law is in many places clearly inadequate. There are specific difficulties. There has been a traditional reluctance to turn to the courts. "It is unseemly to be a defendant" is how a popular saying puts it.

In our legal propaganda work we place the emphasis on two groups: leading workers and young people. Every leader must know the law. Many ministries invite leading experts in jurisprudence to deliver lectures. There are many forms of study. Sometimes one day a week is set aside specially for the study of the law, elsewhere courses are organized. And leaders do not simply study the law, they must pass examinations to show their competence. And the results are taken into account when their professional qualities are assessed. Newspapers now regularly publish articles exposing leaders who have breached the law and been punished.

We are concerned that 70-80 percent of all violations of the law are committed by adolescents and young people. The lawless period of the "Cultural Revolution" played a somber role here. Nor is everything clear sailing with employment. The state has not always shown concern here. And, of course, it should not be forgotten that the policy of expanding ties with the rest of the world, which is very necessary, also has its negative side.

[Savenkov] Premier Zhao Ziyang recently said that the strengthening of China's legal system is an important aspect of the impending reform of the political structure. How do you see it today?

[Jiang Ping] Specific discussion of political reform is on the agenda for the 13th CPC Congress, which opens 25 October. But the general outlines are already clear now. These primarily concern the division of functions between party and administrative bodies. Questions of administrative legislation are now the focus of our attention. The basic principles of administrative law and the administrative procedural code are being drawn up. Precise legal regulations on state employees, checking their competence, promotion, dismissal, incentives, and punishment are needed. In brief, lawyers have considerable work. I am convinced that the 13th CPC Congress will give a boost to the further development of administrative legislation.

XINHUA on Need To Restructure Cadres
PM161007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Restructuring of the Cadre System in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct—The XINHUA agency has circulated a statement by a "senior official of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department" declaring that in

order to ensure the successful implementation of the reform of the economic system and the political structure in China, it is necessary to step up the restructuring of the cadre system. This will be discussed at the 13th CPC Congress scheduled for the end of this month.

"In the course of this restructuring it is necessary to take new steps toward abolishing the system under which leading cadre officials are appointed to their posts for life, to improve the system of electing, appointing, and inviting leaders to take up posts, to define their term of office, and to encourage rational promotion and retirement. In the sphere of cadre management the principles of paying more attention to the actual results of work, encouraging competition between cadre workers, and ensuring democratic and public supervision of their work are to be implemented. Cadres' sphere of responsibility is to be defined, rigorous checks of cadre workers are to be carried out on a scientific basis, and the results of these checks are to be used as the basis for promotion or demotion, reward or punishment."

During the selection and promotion of cadres "it is necessary to continue to strictly adhere to the policy of revolutionizing the army of cadre workers, rejuvenating it, and arming it with general and specialized knowledge. The most important task at present is appointing the best middle-aged and young officials to leading posts in order to further rejuvenate the army of cadre workers.

Moscow City Delegation Meets Li Peng
OW181355 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0600 GMT 18 Oct 87

[From the "News Program"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Beijing Municipal people's government, a Moscow Gorispolkom delegation is currently visiting China's capital. The delegation is led by Saykin, Moscow Gorispolkom chairman, who has exchanged views on urban construction, economic reform, and solutions to social problems in the two capital cities during talks with Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and other officials.

An accord signed by the two cities provides for scientific and technical cooperation between individually-run enterprises and management organs in the two cities. The accord also specifies that the two cities should exchange exhibitions and films as well as information on urban planning, construction, and management.

Li Peng, State Council vice premier, has received the Moscow Gorispolkom delegation.

Russian Language Delegation in Beijing
OW191343 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
0600 GMT 19 Oct 87

[From the "News Program"]

[Text] An international conference of editors of Russian-language magazines opened in Beijing on 19 October. This is the first large-scale event held by the International Russian Language Teachers' Association since the All-China Association of Russian Language Teachers joined the organization last year. A delegation of chief editors of the largest magazines on problems of the Russian language led by Kostomarov, director of the Pushkin Russian Language Institute, is to attend the meeting. During the meeting, the Soviet delegation will discuss with its Chinese counterpart matters concerning their further cooperation.

Academician Kostomarov will deliver reports and conduct discussions at the universities in Beijing, Shanghai, and Harbin. Russian is the second most popular foreign language in China.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Cambodian Reconciliation Policy

Yanayev at News Conference
BK170825 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia
1330 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet Committee of Support for the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia [SCSPVLC] organized a press conference in Moscow. Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev, AUCCTU secretary and chairman of the SCSPVLC, made a speech at the press conference. Among other things, he said:

[Begin Yanayev recording in Russian followed by Cambodian translation] The PRK Government has always firmly upheld the national reconciliation policy to unite as a single body all Cambodians regardless of their past, class, ethnic origin, ideology, or religious belief. [end recording]

Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev went on: Since August, the PRK Government has expressed its readiness to begin negotiations with all Khmer groups and their leaders, with the exception of Pol Pot and some of his close associates. Now that there are signs of positive changes in the political situation, the Kampuchean Government has made an even more far-reaching decision by declaring that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk may assume a high position in the state leadership.

The PRK Government stated that after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army—and this withdrawal could be possible only when external interference in

Cambodia's internal affairs ceases— general elections will be held in the presence of foreign observers, and a coalition government will be set up.

Phnom Penh has called for the start of a negotiation to transform the Kampuchea-Thai border into a frontier of peace and friendship. Kampuchea also has expressed its readiness to discuss with all international humanitarian organizations and all parties interested the voluntary and orderly repatriation of the Cambodians now living in refugee camps on Thai territory.

In his speech, AUCCTU Secretary and SCSVLCP Chairman Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev went on to say: We regard this as a very profoundly humanitarian act for, as regularly reported by the press, it is well known that Cambodians are living in those camps in the most miserable conditions.

As an important instrument, the PRK has proposed holding an international conference whose main objective is to contribute to peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and guarantee peace in Southeast Asia.

What is important is that this all-significant proposal responds to the aspiration of the Cambodian people. It is not a coincidence that this latest move of the People's Kampuchea has won the resounding approval of international opinion. The Soviet Union is ready to help promote by all means the political solution to the problem around Cambodia in the interest of the Cambodian people and of peace and security in the region and the world.

Certain forces have continued to ignore the PRK's proposal, erecting obstructions to any political solution, distorting the real situation in Kampuchea, and slighting the goodwill of Vietnam. In fact, there have been attempts to slander and distort the truth about the agreement already reached between Vietnam and Indonesia. These forces are now kindling a war of propaganda against Vietnam and Kampuchea. Pretending to feel sorry for the sufferings of Kampuchea allegedly under so-called occupation, they are trying to persuade the world public into forgetting the extremely savage crimes perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique. They are afraid that elimination of Pol Pot and his closest supporters might weaken their chance to manipulate the situation in Southeast Asia. Certainly these very forces are doing everything to tighten the situation at the PRK border.

In the face of this situation, Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev went on, our committee is aware that its duty is to provide all kinds of assistance and support to the PRK and to explain and clarify the true nature of the latest proposals of the PRK to the international public.

Answering a subsequent question of our correspondent, Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev made the following statement to our listeners in Kampuchea:

First of all, on behalf of the Soviet public and in my capacity as chairman of the SCSPVLC, I would like to extend warmest greetings to all our brothers in Kampuchea. In the name of the broad Soviet public, I would like to express once again our support for the Cambodian people and for the PRK statement, which reflects the high sense of political responsibility of the PRK leadership before its people. We wish these proposals to be heard by the international public and bear fruits so that the long-suffering Cambodian people can achieve peace at last and can work with characteristic energy, ingenuity, and talent to build a truly prosperous society in their country.

I would like to wish the Cambodian people peace, happiness, and glory, Comrade Gennadiy Yanayev, secretary of AUCCTU and chairman of the SCSPVLC at a press conference sponsored by this committee, said in conclusion.

Soviet Statement Issued

*LD171926 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1807 GMT 17 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS)—We transmit the text of a statement by the Soviet Government:

On 8 October the PRK Government issued a program statement on the foundations of a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. That important initiative by the PRK has aroused wide interest and a positive response among the world public.

Recently there has been an increasingly strong conviction on the international scene that the national reconciliation policy has a decisive role to play in eliminating regional situations of conflict. Its implementation opens the way to stopping senseless fratricidal wars, overcoming contradictions between various political forces and groups, and solving urgent national problems.

The current course of the PRK leadership serves precisely these aims. Having proclaimed in August 1987 its policy of national reconciliation, which was approved by the Kampuchean people, the PRK government outlined a specific program of action in its 8 October statement for achieving national harmony in the country and a political settlement of the situation in Kampuchea and surrounding it. The main elements of the proposed program are: willingness to engage in a constructive dialogue with all the opposing groups and persons, with the exception of Pol Pot and his closest associates, withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops when all outside interference in Kampuchean affairs ends, a general election in the presence of foreign observers, setting-up of a coalition government, and holding of an international conference to guarantee implementation of the accords that have been reached.

It is obvious that this is a considerable step forward toward unblocking the conflict situation, which for many years now has been casting a shadow over the situation in Southeast Asia. It reflects the good will of the PRK leadership and its readiness for a sensible compromise for the sake of the higher interests of the nation. It takes account of the positions of the various Khmer groupings and interested states and, above all, those in Southeast Asia and those belonging to ASEAN.

The Soviet Union welcomes the constructive proposals of the PRK Government and believes they belong to the general trend of positive changes observed in the present political situation's development around Kampuchea. It would be no exaggeration to say that the initiative of the PRK Government has created favorable preconditions for the start, in the near future, of a constructive dialogue between the PRK leadership and the other Kampuchean sides, especially Norodom Sihanouk, to seek mutually acceptable solutions. For its part, the Soviet Union, which invariably supports a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem, is prepared, along with other interested countries, to promote the success of this process in every way it can.

The USSR supports the idea of convening an international conference, as proposed by the PRK Government, to work out guarantees for implementation of the agreements reached, for the national independence of Kampuchea and for peace in Southeast Asia, and confirms its willingness to participate in such a conference.

There is no alternative to finding a political solution to the conflict situation around Kampuchea. Resolving the Kampuchean problem, with due consideration for the Kampuchean people's fundamental interests and the region's political realities, would lead to restoration of peace on the soil of long-suffering Kampuchea and would make an important contribution to improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole.

The Soviet Union expects those to whom the PRK Government's new peace proposals are addressed to display the necessary political will to help settle the Kampuchean problem, based on a national reconciliation in the interests of the Kampuchean people and peace and security in the region and throughout the world.

Heng Samrin Comments

*LD192052 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1500 GMT 18 Oct 87*

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin; interview with Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of State, identified by screen caption, with Yevgeniy Kochanov, identified by screen caption; Heng Samrin speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation—recorded]

[Text] [Kochanov] Comrade Heng Samrin, since the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation in Kampuchea, around 2 months have passed. How do you assess the first results of efforts in that direction, taken by the party, government and public organizations of the PRK? What difficulties must be encountered on this road?

[Heng Samrin] I am pleased to share my thoughts with Soviet television viewers. When we announced the policy of national reconciliation, we were proceeding from a sentiment of goodwill and of responsibility for the fate of our motherland. After all, the most treasured hope of the Kampuchean people is that the war should stop, as should the sufferings of the civilian population that has gone on for decades. With this aim we appeal for uniting of all resources of the Kampucheans' intellectual and spiritual forces, both within the country and abroad—without taking into consideration their past, their class or ethnic origins, their ideological and religious outlooks—in order to build a peaceful motherland, heir to the renowned and ancient civilization of Angkor and to struggle for its independence, freedom, sovereignty, well-being, and prosperity. As you have pointed out, about 2 months have passed since declaring this policy. Time has shown that both the Kampuchean people and many people in the world welcome the drive for national reconciliation, believing it to be sincere and just and seeing in it the way to a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Within the country, all sections of the population, including priests, office workers and cadres, the intelligentsia, students, workers, and peasants are welcoming the new policy, since it is in keeping with the task of the nation's rebirth. At the same time, many people formerly in error are seeing the light and abandoning our opposite camp, returning daily to a peaceful life, to their families and people. In particular, under the influence of our policy, seven former Khmer political activists have sent messages to Kampuchean leaders and those of other Khmer sides with the aim of holding a meeting and unofficial talks between them. On 18 September, Prince Sihanouk gave a positive reply to this proposal, saying he accepted it gladly. For our part, we welcome Prince Sihanouk's statement, which is in keeping with the national reconciliation policy and accords reached in Ho Chi Minh City 29 July, 1987 between Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, representing the ASEAN countries, and Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, who represented the three countries of Indochina. We are prepared to take part in meetings with the different Kampuchean sides and fully share the view of Prince Sihanouk, who has stated that those rejecting the invitation of the seven Khmer activists should bear the full responsibility for nonsettlement of the tragic problem of Kampuchea and for its downfall in the eyes of history, the people, and the Khmer nation. We are convinced that despite the attempts of reactionary forces and the Pol Pot clique to make the move more difficult toward a dialogue to solve the Kampuchean problem, they will not manage to fulfill their ambitions. Our

goodwill is benefiting from ever-growing support from national and international public opinion.

[Kochanov] What can you say about the foreign policy aspects of the Kampuchean problem? What diplomatic steps are being taken by the PRK toward reaching a settlement? Have any advances been apparent recently in the positions of opposition groups? What are the prospects for dialogue with them?

[Heng Samrin] The five principles put forward by the Indochina states on 18 January, 1985, were supported by the Southeast Asian public and throughout the world and have become the basis for dialogue on political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The communique of the 12th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries develops a thesis with regard to the two aspects of the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. First is the internal one, in accordance with which the Kampuchean people are to deal with their own questions with no outside interference. The second aspect is the international one proposing the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea. At the same time, the following must cease: material and military aid to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces, Thailand's providing a refuge for these forces on its territory, interference from outside in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and support from abroad for armed action against Kampuchea. The foreign aspect of the Kampuchean problem is linked also to the question of establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. With such an approach as our starting point, we have welcomed the accords reached on 27 July this year between Vietnam and Indonesia as a way out of deadlock, accords that opened the way to talks on a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem and to establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The government statement on the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem of 8 October, 1987, has demonstrated with still greater clarity our constant stance regarding the search for a just solution, corresponding to the hopes of all Kampucheans, that would make a contribution to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The initiative of a meeting, put forward by the seven former Khmer political activists, and the latest statement by Prince Sihanouk, attest to the fact that they have adopted a position in keeping with the national reconciliation policy and the Ho Chi Minh accords. If they continue to act in this spirit, the dialogue, it seems to us, will be favorable.

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Situation

Warships Ready to Strike Iran

LD190950 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 19 TASS—Three warships are at positions wherefrom they can inflict a strike on Iran with cruise missiles if the Reagan administration gives

such an order, writes the newspaper *Philadelphia Inquirer*, referring to Pentagon officials. They are the *Missouri* battleship and the cruisers *Bunker Hill* and *Long Beach*.

Defence Department representatives admitted that the list of possible targets on the Iranian territory was ready. They also pointed out, the newspaper notes, that a possible attack on Iran would be carried out with missiles stationed on warships. In their words, aviation will not be used to avoid the death of U.S. servicemen.

Kuwaiti Port Attack Deplored

PM191025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Dangerous Incident"]

[Text] It has been learned from official Kuwaiti sources that on 14 October a missile was launched against the Kuwaiti port and industrial zone of Shu'aybah. The missile struck a moored Liberian-flagged tanker. As Kuwait notes, if the missile had hit the petrochemical facilities located in the zone, it could have had the gravest consequences.

The incident, which aggravates the already explosive situation in the region even more, cannot but cause concern. Such actions with regard to a sovereign state not involved in the conflict, no matter from whom they originate, are unacceptable from the standpoint of international law, politics, and morality.

The latest disturbing events in the Persian Gulf confirm quite convincingly that the only sensible and effective path toward easing tension in this region and ending the Iran-Iraq war is the activation of collective political efforts on the basis of full and immediate fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 598, and the assistance of the UN secretary general's mission to this end.

U.S. Attacks Iranian Platform

LD191348 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS—The ABC and CBS television companies have reported that five ships of the American Navy approached Iranian oil platforms and opened fire on them.

Pentagon Confirms Attack

LD191315 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS—American aircraft have attacked two Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf, U.S. mass media reported today.

A Pentagon spokesman confirmed the fact of the attack. According to *Associated Press*, the platforms are ablaze.

IRNA Confirms U.S. Raid

LD191403 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 19 TASS—The Iranian news agency IRNA reported that the U.S. Navy had attacked two Iranian oil platforms in the south of the Persian Gulf in the second half of the day Monday.

U.S. Aggression Criticized

LD191431 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1417 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow 19 Oct (TASS)—TASS commentator Mikhail Krutikhin writes:

The United States has undertaken an act of armed aggression against Iran, the possibility of which has long been spoken about by high-ranking representatives of the Washington Administration. According to a Pentagon statement, two of Iran's oil platforms in the Persian Gulf have been bombed.

This escalation of military activity follows hard on the heels of the U.S. administration's refusal of the idea to ensure the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf through joint efforts within the UN framework.

Highly authoritative individuals have warned of the danger of a policy from a position of strength in this region. In a report prepared by staff of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee who had travelled to the Middle East, it was stressed that the decision to escort Kuwaiti tankers under the U.S. flag was largely dictated "by the desire to restore the trust lost as a result of the 'Iran-Contras' affair."

The link between the new armed adventure and "Irangate" is obvious. The exposure of the secret arms deliveries to Iran put Washington in an extremely inconvenient position vis-a-vis the Arab countries. The U.S., along with Israel, was effectively taking part in combat actions against Arab Iraq by presenting Tehran with the most up-to-date offensive weaponry. Now, in order to erase the impression left by that scandal and to get on its side at least those Arab regimes which have by tradition been regarded as the "partners" or "allies" of the United States, the U.S. Administration has embarked on the road of adventure.

The Pentagon has accompanied its transfer to the Persian Gulf of a large number of warships under the pretext of the "defense of shipping" with persistent attempts to obtain permanent military bases in countries adjacent to the Gulf. The pretext that served for the attack by the U.S. airplanes was a rocket attack on a U.S.-flagged tanker.

"Whatever the motives behind the Reagan administration's policy in the Persian Gulf," writes *The Boston Globe*, "one thing is clear—step-by-step it is bringing closer open armed confrontation between the United States and Iran."

Now this confrontation is a fait accompli. But it is evident that this new military venture will not bring political dividends for the U.S. Administration.

Khamene'i Refutes Assertions

LD192156 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 19 TASS—Iran's president Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i stated today the United States' attack on Iranian oil facilities in the Persian Gulf will not remain unanswered. Radio Tehran said he refuted Washington's assertions that there was military equipment and military personnel on those facilities. The radio noted that several civilians had been injured in the attack.

Al-Qadhdhafi Denounces Attack

LD192159 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Tripoli October 20 TASS—Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi denounced the U.S. Naval Attack on Iranian oil facilities in the Persian Gulf.

The Libyan Jamahiriyyah firmly sides with Iran in opposing the imperialist aggression it has encountered, he told JANA news agency.

UN Council To Discuss Gulf

LD191850 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 19 TASS—The United Nations Security Council will hold today consultations to discuss the latest developments in the Persian Gulf.

A representative of the U.N. secretary-general did not make a direct comment, but recalled that Javier Perez de Cuellar last Friday appealed again to restraint.

Resolutions of the Security Council, he said, also called for restraint. The representative said that the U.N. Headquarters had so far received no official notification about the U.S. action in the Persian Gulf today.

'Concern' Over U.S. Actions

PM192020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 87
First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Gambling on Force"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington the U.S. Navy has attacked two Iranian oil platforms in the central section of the Persian Gulf. The platforms were engulfed by fire.

Washington's formal pretext was the rocket shelling of a Kuwaiti tanker under the American flag last Friday in Kuwaiti territorial waters. The United States accused Iran. Tehran's statements that it was not involved in the attack were disregarded. President Reagan adopted a decision based on "retaliatory measures." Representatives of the U.S. Defense Department say, the *New York Post* writes, that a list of possible targets on Iranian territory has already been drawn up. It is proposed to use carrier-borne aircraft and missiles. The raid on the platforms may be only the first act in the Pentagon's scenario.

Of course, an action like the shelling of a Kuwaiti merchant ship cannot but cause concern. Actions of this kind against a sovereign state not involved in the conflict, wherever they may originate, are unacceptable from both the political and the moral viewpoint. This shelling, like earlier similar episodes in the Gulf "tanker war", are both illegal and dangerous. But does this justify the use of force by the American side?

However the Reagan administration's policy in the Persian Gulf may be motivated, one thing is clear—there is a very serious risk of open U.S. armed confrontation with Iran, writes the American newspaper *The Boston Globe*. It is not hard to predict what will follow—retaliatory actions by Iran, and then, perhaps, the further growth of the military confrontation and its spread outside regional bounds, with all the unpredictable consequences for international security in general, CBS television notes. Worried voices can also be heard in U.S. official circles, in particular in Congress, where they are warning the administration against haste and adventurism.

The turn of events in the Persian Gulf once again shows convincingly that the restoration of stability there requires not military, but political measures. As a firm supporter of just such an approach, the Soviet Union believes that the only reasonable and effective path to the relaxation of tension in the region and the ending of the Iran-Iraq war lies in the stepping up of collective political efforts on the basis of the complete and urgent fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 598 and the furtherance of the UN secretary general's mission to this end.

Need for UN Role in Gulf

LD201301 Moscow World Service in English
1110 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] What will happen in the Persian Gulf following the attack by United States' naval ships on Iranian oil platforms? This question is on the minds of political observers worldwide. Our commentator, Aleksandr Pogodin, offers his view. This is what he writes:

Washington is making assurances nothing should happen, since officially nothing had happened but a highly restrained, balanced act of retribution. President Reagan said the United States did not want a military confrontation with Iran and was striving for fast action on the United Nations Security Council resolution, aimed at ending the Iran-Iraq war and normalizing the situation in the Gulf. Taking the Washington assurances at their face value, one has to say for the sake of justice that the statements by Iran have also to be taken into account. And Tehran declares it intends to take acts of retribution in its turn, though it does not wish to have a full-scale (?war) with the United States. Thus there appears the prospects that a dangerous spiral may start in a build-up of reciprocal [as heard] reprisals. I may remind you that last Friday Iranians opened fire on a Kuwaiti tanker flying the American flag, and that was preceded by attacks of United States helicopters on Iranian ships. The United States is making use of the incident as the pretext for attacking the Iranian oil platforms.

Can one really expect only fresh, more powerful exchanges of blows? Before it's too late, it is necessary to appraise realistically the currently explosive situation, and to realize that the line for military actions and threats of using force has fully compromised itself. It is possible to eliminate the highly dangerous tension in the Gulf only by joint efforts of the members of the international community within the United Nations. One-sided, arbitrary actions can only turn the regional conflict into a seat of a big flare-up of hostilities, the consequences of which threaten to become unpredictable.

Aeroflot Resumes Moscow-Tehran Flights

LD151256 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT
15 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS—A TU-154 airliner took off on a flight to the capital of Iran from the international Sheremetyevo Airport in the morning today. This flight signals the resumption by the Soviet air company Aeroflot on the initiative of the Iranian side of regular flights—once a week to Tehran. The flight on a 3,100-kilometre-long route to the Iranian capital by the TU-154 airliner taking on board 160 passengers lasts three hours fifty minutes. The plane will return to Moscow in the evening of the same day.

Egypt's Mubarak Profiled on Re-election

PM131337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed profile under the rubric "Who's Who:"
"Muhammad Husni Mubarak"]

[Text] Last Monday a referendum to elect the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt was held in Egypt. More than 95 percent of the voters supported the candidacy of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, put forward by the Arab Republic of Egypt People's Assembly (parliament).

Husni Mubarak was born 4 May 1928 in Kafr al-Musaylihah village (Al-Minufyah Province). He received a military education and within a short time joined the ranks of the country's military elite. In 1972, the rank of major general was bestowed on him. In October 1980, he was elected deputy chairman of the Egyptian National Democratic Party. On 13 October 1981, as a result of a referendum, Husni Mubarak became president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The 6-year term of office is expiring, and his new 6-year term will begin 13 October.

Describing the current president of the Arab Republic of Egypt as a politician, observers emphasize his consistency and flexibility. According to the prevailing opinion in Egypt, it is precisely these qualities which have enabled him to steer Egypt, overburdened with debts and other foreign policy problems, along a steadier course than his predecessor. The 5-year program for the country's development, drawn up with H. Mubarak's direct participation, is beginning to produce the first positive results, despite the fact that its impact is limited to a great extent by the influence of Western, primarily American, capital, which collects a kind of "tithe" from the Egyptian economy.

M.H. Haykal, the doyen of Egyptian political observers, has said about the current Egyptian president: It would be difficult to find another political leader in the country with Mubarak's experience in state affairs.

The criticism of opposition circles, despite their motley nature, has focused on the phenomenon that the presidential ballot paper features only one candidate. Many political parties have demanded that the relevant article of the constitution be revised to extend the choice. At the same time, the opposition has emphasized that it had no objections to H. Mubarak's candidacy personally.

Formulating his credo, the president declared on the day of the plebiscite that he regards enhancement of all Egyptians' living standards, and especially those on low incomes, and improvement of Egypt's links with the states of the Arab world, as the main tasks in domestic and foreign policy.

USSR Greet YAR Premier on Revolution Jubilee

PM150955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] In a telegram addressed to Prime Minister A.A. Abd al-Ghani of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] the USSR Council of Ministers has conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Yemeni people in connection with the 25th anniversary of the September Revolution.

In a reply telegram the prime minister of the YAR expresses sincere gratitude for the congratulations and conveys wishes of progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Presidium, N. Yemen President Swap Cables

PM132215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], the 25th anniversary of the September Revolution, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President A.A. Salih of Yemen in which it conveys congratulations and best wishes to the friendly people of the YAR.

In a reply telegram the president of Yemen expresses sincere gratitude for the congratulations and in turn conveys wishes for further progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams emphasize confidence that the time-tested relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the YAR, cemented by the 1984 Treaty, will continue to steadily strengthen and develop for the benefit of the peoples of our countries and for the sake of strengthened world peace and international security.

Pakistan Warned To Stop Provocations

LD142201 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT
14 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 14 TASS—According to BAKHTAR news agency, Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Afghanistan was invited to the Afghan Foreign Ministry today where he was read the following statement:

On October 6, Pakistani troops fired from heavy weapons at border brigade posts in Nangarhar Province. The Afghan government demanded that the Pakistani authorities stop such armed provocations on the border, and warned that Pakistani would otherwise bear full responsibility for possible consequences.

Pakistani claims that Afghan troops fired three times at the Dashi area in Bajawar agency (region) in September. Afghanistan's competent bodies, after a thorough investigation, rejected these fabrications of the Pakistani side and noted that such accusations had no grounds and did not correspond to reality.

East Europe

Shevardnadze Meets With Romanian Envoy
PM141159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 13 October E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Ion Bucur, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Romanian relations.

It was pointed out that the accords reached during the meetings and talks held between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu in the course of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's official friendly visit to Romania in May of this year are of determining significance for the further all-around deepening of the two countries' cooperation. The enrichment of multifaceted Soviet-Romanian ties with new substance and progressive forms and the active utilization of the existing potential for this are contributing to the successful advance of both countries along the path of socialist building and to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress.

The great significance of the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union, Romania, and the other fraternal socialist countries aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and proceeding to real disarmament, creating an all-embracing system of international security, and arranging broad cooperation among states in the interests of strengthening European and world peace was emphasized. The accord reached in Washington to conclude an agreement between the USSR and the United States on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles on the basis of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik has elicited a most positive response in the world.

E.A. Shevardnadze wished the ambassador successes in his responsible activity in the interests of further strengthening fraternal friendship and all-around Soviet-Romanian cooperation.

Kadar Meets Local Leaders on Stopovers
LD151927 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Returning to Hungary after his official friendly visit to China, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, made brief stopovers in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Kuybyshev on 14 and 15 October. He was met and seen off by senior officials of the local party and Soviet bodies.

Sends Message to Gorbachev
LD152236 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 15 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Returning to Hungary after his official friendly visit to China, Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, made short stopovers in Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, and Kuybyshev on 14-15 October. From his plane, Janos Kadar sent a telegram to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. It states:

On leaving the Soviet Union's airspace, I convey to you, to the CPSU, and to the fraternal Soviet people, my sincere comradely greetings.

Honecker, Stoph Thank Soviet Leaders
PM161330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[Message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; To Comrade A.A. Gromyko, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the State Council, Council of Ministers, and people of the GDR, we express cordial gratitude to you for the fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

Communists and all the working people of our country were pleased to receive your high assessment of the GDR's successes in socialist building and its contribution to the implementation of the socialist community's coordinated foreign policy, aimed at ensuring peace, security, and disarmament.

We fully share your conviction that the peoples of the GDR and the Soviet Union are united by bonds of indissoluble friendship, founded on their common goals and ideals. The unity of the positions of the SED and the CPSU is the guarantee of the further improvement of our collaboration.

Inspired by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the GDR will continue to act consistently to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the USSR and promote the consolidation of the socialist community. Located in the center of Europe on the sensitive dividing line between the two social systems and military-political alliances, our state, guided by its historical responsibility, will without fail make a constructive contribution to resolving mankind's vitally important question—achieving lasting peace.

We wish you, dear comrades, the communists, and all the citizens of the Soviet Union great successes in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the interests of strengthening socialism and peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

GDR Cooperative Farm Seen As Model

LD181927 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1100 GMT 17 Oct 87

[From the "Community" program, presented by Yevgeniy Ambartsumov]

[Text] What is the main key to the success of agriculture in the GDR? How can one explain the highest level of supplies to the population, of food consumption, among the fraternal countries?

It seems to me that the explanation is to be found not only in the high standard and discipline of work of the German people, but in the cooperative system itself. Cooperative farms of the kind we have just seen—essentially they are kolkhozes—give the state 95 % of crop farming produce, while state farms—like our own sovkhozes—produce just 5 % percent. The cooperative farms in the GDR turn out 77 % of animal husbandry produce, and state farms thus only 23 %.

We, on the other hand, have adopted the method of turning kolkhozes into sovkhozes, and many kolkhozes have essentially become something like sovkhozes. As a result, we have seen the emergence of the worker with narrow specialized skills, similar to the industrial worker—for instance, the tractor driver or combine operator, who has usually only been concerned about what area to plow or till. Of course, the end product has not interested him particularly, and his pay has been guaranteed; he has been paid not in terms of output, but

for the nature of the job, so to speak. Given this sort of organization, our agricultural production marked time, despite the many billions of rubles that were invested in it.

In the GDR, on the other hand, agricultural production has grown constantly. This is because at the GDR's cooperative farms and because of them, the peasant, as master of the land, has survived. Today the GDR organization of cooperative farmers, of cooperative peasants, is one of the most respected organizations in the country. It gets seats in the People's Chamber of the country's parliament. It must also be said that in our country theory was geared, in a way that I would regard as imprudent, to a close fusion of state and cooperative property. Moreover, despite the fact that Lenin said that the cooperative system is socialism, cooperative property has been viewed in our country as inferior and less socialist, so to speak, than state property. Yet it seems to me that our GDR comrades argue more realistically than certain theoreticians of ours when they express the belief that cooperative farms will survive for a long time, even under communism. They should not imprudently be turned into state farms.

Navy Squadron Arrives in Leningrad

AU141335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 12 Oct 87 p 2

[Text] Leningrad (ADN)—On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a naval formation of the GDR People's Navy under the leadership of Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, arrived in Leningrad on Saturday [10 October] for a 5-day official visit.

The formation comprises the coastal defense ship *Berlin* and the motor training ship *Wilhelm Pieck*. A honorary unit of the Soviet Navy paid military honors to the comrades in arms of the People's Navy at the passenger quay of the Vasilevskiy island. Admiral Ehm paced down the front accompanied by Admiral Vladimir Samoylov, chief of the Leningrad Naval base. Soon afterwards the leader of the GDR naval squadron paid first visits to Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the obkom, to Army General Boris Snetkiov, chief of the military district, and to the chief of the Leningrad naval base.

In the course of a press talk Admiral Ehm assessed the latest visit by a GDR naval formation as an expression of the indestructible comradeship of arms and friendship between the GDR and the Soviet Union, and between their Armed Forces. He underscored that the 70th anniversary of Red October constitutes another highlight on the path of strengthening the military alliance between the USSR Navy and the GDR People's Navy which is aimed at the preservation of peace.

On Sunday a People's Navy delegation visited the legendary cruiser *Aurora*.

Earlier the delegation of the People's Navy squadron had paid tribute to the victims of Leningrad's heroic defense struggle against the fascist occupiers in the Piskarev memorial grove.

Chief Meets Counterpart

AU141528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 13 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—On Monday [12 October] Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, met with Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin, deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Navy, in Moscow. In the course of the cordial talks the military men discussed the further strengthening and deepening of the comradeship of arms between the National People's Army and the Soviet Armed Forces.

Admiral Calls on Solovyev

PM150931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
11 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Captain First Rank A. Zlydnev dispatch: "GDR Seamen in Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 10 Oct—A detachment of GDR warships arriving in the city on the Neva on a reciprocal official visit under the flag of Admiral W. Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the People's Navy, was greeted with the nation's traditional salute.

Admiral W. Ehm called on Yu.F. Solovev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Army General B.V. Snetkov, commander in chief of the Leningrad Military District; and Admiral V.A. Samoylov, commander of the Leningrad Naval Base. Reciprocal visits were paid to the flagship. A press conference was held there.

The visitors from the GDR were familiarized with the sights of Leningrad.

CPSU Delegation Studies Work of LCY

PM151523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the LCY, a delegation of CPSU party officials headed by V.S. Semenov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department, was in Yugoslavia 5-12 October and studied the activity of LCY organizations at SFRY chemical industry enterprises.

The delegation had meetings and conversations in the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, a number of LCY municipal committees and primary organizations, and chemical industry enterprises, and was received by U. Uzelac, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Cooperation Talks Begin With SFRY

LD162321 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian
2100 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] The 25th session of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has begun in Moscow. The delegations are led by the cochairmen of the committee, Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the FEC, and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The successful development of economic relations and economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries was considered at the session. Mutual interest in these relations and the further expansion and improvement of cooperation was confirmed. The Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee session will end tomorrow with the signing of appropriate documents.

Cooperation Discussed

LD180052 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT
17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—The 25th meeting of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has closed in Moscow today. The delegations of the two countries were headed by co-chairmen of the committee—Ivan Silayev, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Janez Zemljarić, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council.

The sides have reaffirmed their mutual interest in developing all-round economic ties through priority development of more effective forms of cooperation, including production cooperation, the setting up of joint ventures, of joint design, construction, trade, transport and other organizations, commercial investment activity in the markets of third countries. In the opinion of the two sides, the new forms of cooperation will make it possible to overcome the current problems, balance the trade turnover, strengthen the long-term and stable basis of economic relations.

The meeting examined questions pertaining to the participation of Yugoslav organizations in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CMEA Member Countries up to the Year 2000, noted the great economic significance of that work. [sentence as received]

Both sides drew the conclusion about the need for a restructuring of the activity of the inter-governmental committee for enhancing the effectiveness of the work done by it in resolving the most important issues of Soviet-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The committee meeting proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Session Ends

LD180046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TANJUG)—Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, this evening received in Moscow Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the FEC, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation at a session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The session of the committee ended today in Moscow.

In the talks between Aliyev and Zemljarić, which passed off in a friendly atmosphere, there was confirmation of the mutual Yugoslav-Soviet interest in developing further the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries and in implementing for this purpose the conclusion reached at the current 25th session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee.

Milan Veres, the Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, also took part in the talks.

The Yugoslav delegation left Moscow this evening for Belgrade.

LCY Study Delegation Ends Visit

LD161850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 16 (TANJUG)—A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) study delegation, which was on a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union to get acquainted with the role of the mass media in the current phase of the Soviet perestroika, ended its visit and left for Yugoslavia today.

On the final day of the visit here the delegation, headed by Croatian Party Central Committee Presidency member Mladen Zuvella, met with Soviet party Central Committee Politburo member Aleksandr Yakovlev.

In a lengthy and exhaustive discussion Yakovlev informed the Yugoslav guests on the position and increasing role of mass media in the Soviet Union. He

said the Soviet mass media also has an important controlling role which is increasing more and more in the process of democratization of the Soviet society.

The meeting was also attended by the Soviet party Central Committee propaganda department head Sklarov and the Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow Milan Veres.

The LCY study delegation, which was in the Soviet Union on the basis of the party cooperation protocol, conducted talks here with the editors-in-chief and collegium of the *Pravda*, *Kommunist*, radio, television and the weekly *Ogonyok*.

Culture Minister Zakharov Interview Cited

AU091936 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Vasily Zakharov: "Reforms Bring Us Closer Together"—BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA)—"The revolutionary reforms underway in both the Soviet Union and Bulgaria bring us closer together and require from us to organize direct links, to look for new, still more efficient forms of cooperation," said Mr Vasily Zakharov, the USSR minister of culture, in an interview for the *Narodna Kultura* weekly.

Mr Zakharov is expected to arrive here tomorrow at the head of a delegation for the Fourth Session of the Bulgaro-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Cultural Cooperation. He will also open the Soviet culture season dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Commenting on the state of Bulgaro-Soviet cultural cooperation, he stresses the spiritual closeness between the two countries which is conditioned historically and especially by their ideological unity. "The ever closer communication between representatives of the two peoples at all levels has awakened us to our spiritual kinship and has urged us to turn more and more often to the treasure houses of our folk or modern socialist art," the minister says.

He points out that the last ten years have seen the signing of a number of documents which reflect the advancement of Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation. Behind the agreements, Mr Zakharov says, there are hundreds of interesting meetings, memorable events, thousands more people and teams who are now engrossed in learning from each other, sharing the secrets of mastery and discovering for themselves previously unknown sources of creativity. The minister cites the example of the reciprocal festivals of Soviet drama in Bulgaria and of Bulgarian drama in the USSR, as well as the culture seasons dedicated to remarkable events.

He notes that Bulgaria is the first country with which the Soviet Union has organized reciprocal festivals of amateur art, and that this has given a number of representatives of the popular masses in the two countries a chance to get to know each other better.

Further down in his interview, the minister of culture of the USSR discusses a number of questions concerning the reform of Soviet culture now. "We have abandoned a number of negative phenomena which have piled up over the long years of stagnation," he says. "We have given up checking the natural processes in the development of the arts, and we have given up bans as a method of "administering" culture, as well as pageantry. But it would be wrong to think that we are starting from scratch. We do not give up the exceedingly important achievements of Soviet culture, we do not give up what has been produced by the leading exponents of socialist realism. "Perestroika" is a long process which requires a new way of thinking, non-standard decisions and an overhaul of the style of work. Dramatic, sweeping results cannot be expected overnight: "much has yet to be done," emphasizes Mr Vasily Zakharov in his interview for the *Narodna Kultura* weekly.

West Europe

'New Record' Reached in German Exit Visas
DW181300 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
in German 17 Oct 87 p 9

[Bernhard Kueppers article: "Crimea Tatars Cannot Return Home"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The number of ethnic German citizens allowed to leave the Soviet Union has reached a new record. According to the German Embassy in Moscow, this year 10,089 Germans were given exit permits. The previous record was 9,626 exit permits in 1976. The lowest figure was 417 in 1985. This tendency is believed to be a substantial step toward solving humanitarian problems. The number of permits for ethnic German Soviet citizens to visit the Federal Republic has also slightly increased.

Italian CP Leader's Statement Noted
LD181847 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT
18 Oct 87

[Text] Rome October 18 TASS—West Europe's left-wing parties show much interest in the change currently underway in the USSR. The current restructuring drive in the Soviet Union is a great impetus to the socialist forces acting in the West of the continent. A statement to this effect was made today in *L'Unita* interview by Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the Italian Communist leader noted, has repeatedly stressed that simply peaceful coexistence between the countries and various political systems is insufficient now. Apart from that they should closely cooperate in resolving the numerous problems facing humanity. This qualitatively new approach accords with the most acute requirements of the times, serves the interests of the whole world community. The connection proclaimed by the Soviet Union between its new policy in the international arena and restructuring, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party stressed, is proof of the USSR's commitment to the cause of detente and disarmament, an evidence of the scope and depth of the radical reforms, which the Soviet leadership set out to implement in all fields of that country's political and economic life.

Western Europe's left-wing forces, Alessandro Natta continued, point out the positive significance of the Soviet-American agreement in principle on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles and declare for the development of a broader process in the field of disarmament and cooperation. Undoubtedly, he noted, it is necessary to strive for ensuring an equilibrium of forces between East and West, yet the resolution of that problem shall be approached from the viewpoint of the observance of the principle of general security providing for ensuring a military balance at the lowest possible level, drawing up a system of political guarantees and developing economic cooperation.

Noting that Western Europe should work for ensuring its own security within the framework of the alliances existing now, the Italian Communist leader pointed out at the same time that this security cannot be guaranteed, while becoming firmly establishing as a certain "nuclear pole" or by banking on a build up in the conventional weapons. It is necessary to adhere to the strategy of general security and disarmament. It is simply absurd to believe that European unity can be ensured through pursuing a military policy, Alessandro Natta said.

Supreme Court Delegation Visits Spain
PM161035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Accord Reached"]

[Text] Madrid, 12 Oct—A Soviet delegation headed by V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, has been in Spain at the invitation of A. Hernandez Gil, chairman of the General Council of Judicial Power and chairman of the Spanish Supreme Court.

In the course of the visit, the Soviet judges met with A. Hernandez Gil, Prosecutor General J. Moscoso, and Minister of Justice F. Ledesma. An exchange of information took place on the status of judicial work

in both countries to determine common questions and outline a number of problems which could become the subject for future joint study. Questions of improving legislation designed to protect citizens' rights and the courts' independence, improving defense procedures, and expanding the openness of judicial activity were at the center of the opinion exchange.

The USSR Supreme Court delegation visited Granada and Seville, where it was familiarized with the practical activity of the courts. It was agreed that a delegation from the Spanish Supreme Court will visit Moscow, where it will continue joint discussion of problems of interest to both sides.

Lomeyko Views Gorbachev Murmansk Speech
PM190849 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE
in Danish 14 Oct 87 p 14

[Interview with Soviet special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko by Thorkild Dahl and Lars Kjolbye: "Soviet Union Seeks Partners in Nordic Folk Dance..."]

[Text] In an interview with *Berlingske Tidende*, Soviet special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko, currently visiting Copenhagen, said that "the balance of confidence" is one of the most important issues in East-West relations.

The high-ranking Soviet envoy is trying to persuade Denmark of the possibilities Moscow sees in party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "Nordic" speech in Murmansk 2 weeks ago. During his visit to Copenhagen, he will meet with both government officials and opposition politicians after a similar round of talks in Bonn. Vladimir Lomeyko, who was a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, now has the status of a special envoy and is thought to be among Gorbachev's closest aides. *Berlingske Tidende* talked to Vladimir Lomeyko before he began his round of talks in Denmark:

[Correspondent] In what respects is Gorbachev's Murmansk speech new in relation to past Soviet initiatives on the Nordic area as a nuclear-free zone?

[Lomeyko] Gorbachev's speech encompasses more than simply the issue of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. It is a broad approach in principle to the Nordic area's problems. One is given the impression in Scandinavia that there is nothing new in the Nordic area speech, but in my view this is incorrect. Every initiative from Gorbachev must be seen as part of the new thinking in foreign policy. The Soviet Union has revised its stance on foreign policy issues.

This is an extension of the tenet that peaceful coexistence must be the basic element in our policy. There are new realities in our nuclear age. The thesis that war is the continuation of politics by other means

does not hold in the nuclear age. International security does not have just one dimension but several dimensions—military, political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian. The Murmansk speech is the Nordic dimension of world security.

[Correspondent] Does this mean this is a new form of European regionalization—that the Soviet Union wants to divide Europe up bit by bit through negotiations?

[Lomeyko] Gorbachev put forward a proposal for a security system for the whole world on 17 September, in an appeal to the United Nations. There is also the initiative in Vladivostok last year for security in Asia. Now there is the Murmansk proposal—the Nordic dimension. It is a proposal for dialogue and discussion with all interested countries. If we can find a solution and cut arms in the Nordic area, let us do so and not wait. It would be a contribution to creating confidence.

[Correspondent] Does the Barents Sea not belong to the Nordic area?

[Lomeyko] The Barents Sea is part of the Arctic Ocean. But I think that views about what the Nordic area actually is can be discussed at the negotiations we have proposed. Gorbachev is putting the ideas forward; let us discuss them with you.

[Correspondent] In a speech during the Finnish president's visit, Gorbachev said that one might fear a buildup of military forces at sea and in the air in the north after an INF agreement on medium-range missiles. Will an INF agreement lead to a buildup of military forces in the north?

[Lomeyko] I think we have to say that there are not only supporters of an INF agreement but also opponents. It would be very dangerous, not only to the Soviet Union but to the whole world, if abolition of a class of nuclear missiles like the INF were to mean that military activity in the north would increase.

[Correspondent] Soviet Navy chief Vladimir Chernavin said in July that the Soviet Union wants to strengthen its fleet. Does this also apply to the northern region?

[Lomeyko] I do not know exactly which statement by Chernavin you are referring to. But in the Soviet Union, it is the country's political leadership which makes policy. That is why I give this piece of advice: Analyze Gorbachev's speeches and statements—not statements from individual generals and admirals.

The basis of stability the world over is balance, rough parity. We do not want superiority, either in the world or in individual regions. We would like to preserve parity but at a lower level. For us, there is a policy of reasonable sufficiency. It does not matter whether in some field or

other the Americans become a little stronger.... Even missiles cannot alter the military balance, but they can alter the balance of confidence. That is exactly where the danger lies.

[Correspondent] You say that Gorbachev's proposals are ideas for discussion. How will this actually happen in contacts with the Nordic countries?

[Lomeyko] This is something which we alone cannot answer. It is like an invitation to a dance. One hopes that the invitation will be accepted. There are various forms of acceptance and rejection. Sometimes people smile and say: "Not now, but next time." At other times people say: "Okay," and dance.

[Correspondent] Will there be a pas de deux or a round dance?

[Lomeyko] It is the general mood which decides. There might be two people dancing, or there might be a group dancing. The most important thing is that we are in the mood to dance.

[Correspondent] Who will provide the music?

[Lomeyko] When everyone wants to dance, that question is solved very easily. What about folk music?

[Correspondent] At what level does the Soviet Union expect the proposed conference in Leningrad to take place?

[Lomeyko] In our country, we are trying to combat formalism, and in this context there are no formal demands. We can hold discussions at all levels in which our Western partners are interested. The most important thing is that the people taking part in the meeting have authority.

[Correspondent] Will the Soviet Union take the initiative for such a conference after the reactions it has received so far?

[Lomeyko] Perhaps Denmark will take such an initiative, or Norway, Sweden, or Finland. We do not see it as our job to take such an initiative.

NATO Modernizing Structures in Denmark
*LD192109 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT
19 Oct 87*

[Text] Copenhagen October 19 TASS—TASS Correspondent Yevgeniy Kisilev reports:

NATO experts are now attentively studying the condition of ports of Jutland, which, as the NATO leadership believes, is of great significance as a springboard for the landing of NATO reinforcement troops which are to come to the country in conditions of the

so-called "crisis situation." In accordance with agreements Denmark signed with its allies they include 50-60,000 American and British servicemen, a considerable number of combatant planes.

According to the newspaper *Land og Folk*, the reconstruction of ports will begin upon completion of the construction in Jutland of over 70 super-strong double hangars for combatant planes arriving as part of reinforcement troops here. Each of the project is estimated at almost 1,000 million krone. It is also planned to broaden highways on Jutland to enable American and British armoured columns to proceed to the FRG at a high speed.

In the opinion of the Socialist People's Party, writes the newspaper *Fri Aktuelt*, Jutland is turning into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for American nuclear-capable planes.

"We have always been against agreements on reinforcement forces. It also turned out that their content is broadened without parliament's participation," said Pelle Voigt, a deputy of Volketing (parliament) from the Socialist People's Party.

The party stated the intention to raise in Volketing the question of the new military construction.

Greece Protests NATO Aegean Exercise

*PM101155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 1*

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Greece: Whipping Up Tension"]

[Text] Athens—The new wave of military-political pressure exerted by U.S. and NATO circles on the Greek socialist government on the eve of talks on the future of U.S. military bases sited on Greek territory has produced a sharp official protest here.

"Holding NATO military exercises in the Aegean in the immediate vicinity of Greek islands and stationing the U.S. aircraft carrier *Saratoga* and other U.S. Navy ships in the region," I. Kharalambopoulos, Greek deputy prime minister and minister of national defense, declared, "are provocative actions and increase tension in the region still further."

The gross violation of Greece's national borders by U.S. and Turkish aircraft, according to the statement, is becoming increasingly provocative and forces Greece to take the appropriate measures to safeguard the country's national sovereignty and independence.

San Marino Officials Visit Supreme Soviet
PM161517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the "Interparty Ties" rubric: "USSR-San Marino"]

[Text] The participants in a 12 October meeting between a delegation of the San Marino Grand and General Council headed by Deputy A. Carattoni and a group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, spoke in favor of strengthening interparliamentary contacts and developing dialogue between the peoples of the Soviet Union and San Marino.

A frank exchange of opinions took place on a broad range of questions about the activity of the two countries' parliaments, bilateral relations, and topical international problems. Special attention was paid to parliamentarians' growing role in the struggle to bring lasting peace to Europe and the world as a whole.

The parliamentary delegation members gave their impressions of their trip around the country. The changes taking place in the USSR, A. Carattoni said, are regarded by our country as a factor for stability and confidence in a peaceful future for mankind. The new Soviet political course being pursued both inside the country and in the international arena is fervently supported in San Marino.

The Soviet parliamentarians for their part noted the positive role played by San Marino's policy of active neutrality, the republic's efforts in the activity of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries within the framework of the all-European process, and San Marino's potential as an organizer of cooperation among the small states of Europe, which are capable of making a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and security on the continent as a whole and in the Mediterranean in particular. They welcomed San Marino's initiative in proposing creation of a permanent CSCE documentation center in the republic.

Detailed answers were given to questions from the Sanmarinese parliamentarians on restructuring, the sociopolitical and economic problems of developing Soviet socialist society, and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

Supreme Soviet Deputies A.Y. Rybakov and L.P. Shurygina took part in the conversation.

The delegation of the San Marino Grand and General Council headed by Deputy A. Carattoni left the Soviet Union on 13 October. Its official visit to our country was at the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation.

Latin America & Caribbean

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives in Cuba
LD191536 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Havana October 19 TASS—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here today. He was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Deputy Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola.

As reported, Velayati and members of his delegation will hold talks with Cuban officials on issues of bilateral relations and discuss other topics of mutual interest.

Samuel Speaks on Security Council Role
LD180831 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT
18 Oct 87

[Text] Caracas October 18 TASS—Having become a member of the United Nations Security Council, Brazil will unfailingly maintain a stand for peace and disarmament, most notably nuclear disarmament, and support all initiatives in this field, visiting Brazilian President Jose Sarney told a news conference here.

He said that whatever issues were put before the Security Council, Brazil would approach them being aware of the need to strengthen peace and settle regional conflicts without using force.

Ecuadoran Cultural Exchange Agreement Signed
LD170653 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1810 GMT 16 Oct

[Text] Quito, 16 October (TASS)—A program for cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and the Republic of Ecuador for the years 1987-88 has been signed here. It provides for developing links and exchange of artistic groups, holding creative exhibitions, exchanging television material, movies, radio programs, and sports delegations, and fostering expanded, strengthened contacts between the state, public, youth, and women's organizations of the USSR and the Republic of Ecuador.

Speaking at the program signing ceremony, Rafael Garcia Velasco, Ecuador's minister of foreign relations, pointed out that this step will contribute to development of links between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Ecuador and will facilitate a better mutual understanding between their peoples. The minister expressed his conviction that Soviet-Ecuadoran relations will continue to develop based on equality, respect for national sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

National Day Greetings Sent to Peru

*PM150957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2*

[TASS report under general rubric "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Alan Garcia Perez of Peru on the occasion of the country's National Day. The telegram expresses the hope that the traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Peru and their mutual constructive cooperation in the international arena will continue to develop in the interests of strengthening peace and security, a concern of the peoples of both countries.

In a reply telegram, A. Garcia expresses gratitude for the congratulations on behalf of the Peruvian people and himself personally and wishes the Soviet people prosperity.

CPSU Delegation Ends Visit to Venezuela

*PM161049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Delegation Departure"]

[Text] Caracas, 9 Oct—The CPSU delegation headed by M.A. Knyazyuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Obkom, which was here at the invitation of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV], has left for home. It was seen off at the Venezuelan capital's international airport by Alonso Ojeda, general secretary of the PCV; Silvino Varela, member of the PCV Central Committee Politburo; and other representatives of the PCV leadership.

Political & Social

Central Committee Meeting on Agro-Industry

LD171942 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS)—The tasks of the party and economic bodies in accelerating the development of the processing branches of the country's agro-industrial complex were discussed at a conference held today at the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the work of the conference were M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.I. Vorotnikov, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy and A.N. Yakovlev; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin; CPSU Central Committee secretaries A.P. Biryukova and G.P. Razumovskiy; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee; and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was attended by the first secretaries of the central committees of the Communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, chairmen of the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, of the state agro-industrial committees and agro-industrial committees of republics, krays and oblasts, heads of enterprises of the mechanical engineering and processing sectors of industry, of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of agro-industrial associations, of combines, firms, consumers' cooperatives and scientific institutions, senior members of staff of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and representatives of public organizations and the mass media. [passage omitted]

The following people spoke at the conference and made a number of constructive proposals on speeding up the development of the food industry and on the documents under discussion: V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.A. Mosol, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; V.A. Starodubtsev, chairman of the "Novomoskovskoye" Agro-Industrial Association in Tula Oblast; K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Armenia; I.F. Polozkov, first secretary of the Krasnodar Kraykom; L.B. Vasilyev, USSR minister of machine-building for light and food industry and household appliances; M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR; L.N. Koshkin, general designer of the "Botor" inter-departmental scientific and

technical complex in Moscow Oblast; N.A. Mazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; M.A. Chaplin, head of the Moscow City Directorate for the bakery and macaroni industry; O.D. Baklanov, USSR minister of general machine-building.

Gorbachev, Ryzhkov Speak

PM201130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 87
Second Edition pp 1-3

[TASS report: "Accelerated Development for the Processing Industry: Conference at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] A conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee 17 October to discuss the tasks of party and economic organs in the accelerated development of processing sectors of the country's agro-industrial complex.

Taking part in the conference were M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.I. Vorotnikov, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, and A.N. Yakovlev; CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate members V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.F. Solovyev, and N.V. Talyzin; CPSU Central Committee secretaries A.P. Biryukova and G.P. Razumovskiy; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee]; and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Also participating in the conference were first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms; chairmen of union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees and the Tsentrsoyuz and of republic, kray, and oblast gosagroproms and agro-industrial committees; leaders of enterprises in machine building and processing sectors of industry, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, agro-industrial associations, combines, and firms, consumer cooperatives, and scientific institutions; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of public organizations and the mass media.

The conference was opened by M.S. Gorbachev.

Comrades, this representative conference at the CPSU Central Committee is devoted to problems of our current restructuring. What we are talking about is the food question. We have determined that in the party's strategy for speeding up the country's social and economic development there will be tasks that are long-term and distant which we will reach via certain stages, via the resolution of many questions which embrace the economic, social, intellectual and political spheres. There

will be tasks of both medium urgency and of an urgent nature. For example, we must carry out the modernization of our economy upon the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress that already exist, upon the basis of the delivery of new equipment by our machine-building industry for the development of progressive technologies in all branches of the national economy.

The deep reconstruction of the machine-building industry will take a certain amount of time here; thereafter, we shall need a certain period in order to put our economy onto the new technical tracks. All this has to be solved now, though overall this is one of the tasks of medium urgency. Advance contributions are being created now for both objectives, for the tasks of medium urgency and for the more remote tasks that are linked with our society's attainment of new frontiers and its change-over to a new qualitative condition.

But, comrades, if simultaneously with this we do not solve the urgent tasks, those which concern the people's everyday life, people will not understand us. One cannot live by hopes alone. Many problems have to be solved today. And the possibilities for doing this exist.

So among the pressing problems—and we specially singled these out at the June plenum of the party's Central Committee—are housing, food, and consumer goods. Taking the opportunity provided by such a representative conference, I have to say, comrades, that we are now working through all these questions in most specific terms. What has to be done at the central level has been envisaged in the plans. What has to be done at the level of the republic, the region, of each enterprise, and labor collective—here, too, all possibilities must be used in order for things to move forward on these fronts.

We cannot allow the party's plans not to be fulfilled. We cannot allow the task, say, of solving the housing problem by the year 2000 to fall through. We are, therefore, going to check particularly strictly the solution of these issues at every level, be it governmental, regional, that of the labor collective: This applies to every leader.

Further, we have taken up the matter of consumer goods. At the moment this is still the weakest place, though we can improve things much more quickly in this area. Two years ago Leningraders were subjected to severe criticism for shortcomings in the light industry. Conclusions were drawn from this. During my recent visit to Leningrad I was able to see just what can be done in 2 years if one sets about solving a problem in the proper way. From specific examples it was clear that there had been real movement forward both as far as the quality of the goods was concerned and in the styles of the manufactures. Before that factory output worth millions of rubles was lying in storerooms; the financial situation of the enterprises was serious. Today the storerooms are empty. Nothing is failing to find a market. Everything that is sent to the shops is sold. In other words, changes have taken place.

But it must be plainly stated: Consumer goods are still a very weak spot. Therefore, everyone needs to step up work in this most important field.

Today we are discussing a question closely connected with food. We have now created the prerequisites, both in the agrarian sector itself and in the country's economy as a whole, to make faster progress in solving this problem and, in the next 2 or 3 years, to have tangible results. The Politburo and government are also underpinning this task with a new base and are devising new approaches. The necessary decisions have been made.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have embarked on mastering intensive technologies. This is the key to high productivity and stable harvests. But this must without fail be done in conjunction with the new forms of management—collective, team, and lease contracting. It is important that a person is really included in the production process and that he himself directs and manages. Here lies the main thing. To speak frankly, the use of accumulated potential and the mastering of new technologies alike will also depend on this, because in the end everything must take place through the individual.

The new methods of management are so far proceeding with difficulty. Many leaders are simply afraid of this. They are delaying because they will have to sign a contract, accept a mutual commitment, and fulfill it on schedule. As a result the new affair is held back. I encountered this at Baltiyskiy yard.

In agriculture it is the same: The specialist should not only travel around fields and farms and give advice and recommendations, he should organize the management of the business in the new way, bearing in mind that the main task will of course be carried out through the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The second area in this work: In the past 2 years we have adopted a number of measures; we have lifted all the restrictions for the keeping of private subsidiary holdings; we have, on a contractual basis, included them in the solution of the tasks facing the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This has ensured a living connection between the private and public sector farm.

But many take an incorrect stand concerning private subsidiary plots. The people are in favor of them, and the party and the government are creating all the prerequisites for the efficient running of them, but some managers insist on having it their way, saying they won't let it happen. All this was well observed by writer Ivan Vasiliev in his recent article "Staying Aloof."

Finally, comrades, we have decided issues connected with expanding collective horticulture and market gardening of blue- and white-collar workers. This also has to be moved along. This organizes people's family life. People get the opportunity to go out into nature during their spare time with the whole family, and do some

work, and children become accustomed to labor. Apart from this, gardens and market gardens are a substantial source for increasing food reserves.

Now, concerning subsidiary farms of enterprises: Many enterprises are working seriously on their operation and are improving supplies for their labor collectives. There is also another aspect to this: In the north and in certain other places, there are weak, loss-making farms. It would be possible to unite them with industrial enterprises. We have instructed the Agroprom to study this problem. We must find solutions such that the enterprises also have an interest in this. There already exist examples of this; this symbiosis between industry and agrarian enterprises brings it about that the farms are quickly reconstructed, arrive at a good level of production, and function vigorously.

In general, comrades, everything must be utilized, everything that works toward increasing food resources. We have, as it were, much expanded the sphere of production of agricultural produce, making the fullest implementation of the capabilities of all categories of farms. In this way, all the conditions for initiative-filled work on the spot have been created.

Now, it will be clear what someone is worth. Such a formulation of the question is correct. We introduced the principle of putting the agreed amount of produce according to the quota into the Union republican fund and handing over the rest for local consumption. Here is evidence of the logical combining of all interests: personal, collective, regional, and state. But things will not advance and have the proper effect if we do not really get down now to matters relating to storing, transporting, and processing produce from rural areas.

The task of reequipping the food industry has now arisen as a most urgent matter. Without this it is impossible to ensure the successful fulfillment of the food program. Therefore, it is necessary to overcome the situation in this sector decisively and determine a program for eliminating the industry's technical backwardness. Otherwise, we shall incur huge losses as before. We must set about this thoroughly. It is nonsense to build up the production of food stuffs, incur huge expenses and not worry about how the product is to be delivered to the consumer's table. We should resolve this task without procrastination, using accelerated methods, bringing to bear all branches of the national economy.

Eighteen months ago we adopted a decision on the most urgent matters relating to the development of the processing industries. A considerable amount is already being done, and what is more, at a good level. We see the task of the conference as one of discussing this problem in the most businesslike way and subjecting the state of affairs to a critical analysis and mapping out a comprehensive program for speeding up the development of the food industry.

A report "On the Tasks of Party and Economic Organs in Accelerating the Development of Processing Sectors of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex" was delivered by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He said that among the multifaceted and complex social problems facing the party and state, the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum highlighted as priorities the provision of food, housing, goods, and services to the people. All these questions are of particular importance for the cause of restructuring.

That is only natural—without satisfying Soviet people's most vital needs it is impossible really and fully to bring into play their initiative, to step up their interest in the resolution of state tasks, and to achieve substantial progress in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Moreover the process of the democratization of society which has now begun, the switch to new methods of economic management, and the struggle to ensure that every working person is the true master in production are indissolubly linked with the resolution of these key problems.

The very important demand put forward by the party for a radical improvement, in the next few years, in food supplies to the population must be seen in the context of a whole range of interconnected tasks. As was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, alongside the steady implementation of large-scale measures to further strengthen and develop agricultural production, a real source of supplementary food resources now is the reduction of losses of output during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing.

It is a question of giving a powerful boost, both centrally and locally, to the implementation of the party's instructions on the priority development of processing sectors, and eradicating the established view of these as secondary spheres of the economy. Radical changes are needed here, and an innovative approach to the implementation of the retooling and profound modernization of the material and technical base of these very important sectors of the national economy.

Only by this means can we overcome the extremely neglected state of the processing industry. This would enable us to turn everything that is grown and obtained at the cost of hard work by crop farmers and stockmen into high quality food products, and substantially to improve food supplies to Soviet people. The state of affairs is such that the problem has grown from an economic problem into a statewide problem directly affecting the interests of all the people, or, to put it another way, into a major political problem.

That is why, in the national economic complex, everything connected with the development of the material and technical base for the processing, storage, and transportation of raw materials and food products is today coming to the fore. This sector can and should fully

accord with the requirements of the national economy and the population. And it will do so, if it reaches the most advanced technical standard.

However, for a long time now processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex have, in their development, lagged chronically behind the economy's needs and Soviet people's ever increasing aspirations. It causes particular concern that the gulf is constantly increasing. Union republic Councils of Ministers, central economic organs, USSR ministries and departments, and economic organs in the localities, which are called upon to ensure the accelerated development of the food industry, have not adopted timely measures to resolve the major problems that have become urgent here.

Departmentalism, parochialism, and a subjective approach have not infrequently led to serious errors in planning the development and siting of the material and technical base for the storage and processing of agricultural raw materials. The "leftover method" was apparent to a great extent in the implementation of investments policy with regard to this sector.

Matters went so far that despite the growth in the production of agricultural produce, the commissioning of processing capacities fell sharply. In meat processing, for instance, commissioning fell by a factor of 2.3 in the 11th 5-Year Plan as compared with the 9th, in the production of whole-milk products it fell by a factor of 1.7, and in cheese production by a factor of 1.6, although the average annual production of meat in agriculture increased by 16 %, and milk by 8 %. The situation is not improving in the current 5-year plan.

Today the processing industry is not only failing to ensure due fulfillment of the functions it is responsible for, it has also become a major brake on the further growth of production of food products.

The positive developments which have taken place in agriculture in recent years have still further exposed the neglected state of the material and technical base for processing. A significant proportion of the enterprises are frankly decrepit. Many of them were built before the revolution, or during the years of the first 5-year plans. The rate of replacement of worn-out and obsolete production capital is no more than 2 % a year. Only 40-60 % of labor is mechanized. Of the 4 million people employed in the food, meat and dairy, canning, hulling and milling, and fish industry, 1.5 million do manual work. Attempts to improve the state of the sector by individual, partial decisions have produced no marked improvements.

The lack of a detailed prospectus for the development of the processing industry means that its sector structure is "frozen," so to speak, at the level of the 1930's, and has undergone no substantial changes in the last 50 years. Such new avenues as the production of quick-frozen products and convenience foods and particularly the

large-scale production and supply to the trade sector of ready-to-serve dishes have yet to become as widespread as they should in our country. Their development has been neglected by the USSR Gosplan, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the organs of management of the agro-industrial complex.

It is clear what to do: A renewal of the entire processing sphere is necessary. However, no technical reequipping is conceivable, still less a radical restructuring, if there is nothing with which to reequip. That is the fundamental question. The laggardness that has occurred in food machine building is serious, to put it mildly. The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, formed 20 years ago, has not resolved and, in its present state, is not capable of resolving the problem of creating a highly developed material and technical base for the processing industry.

The speaker analyzed in detail the state of affairs in that ministry and sharply criticized the collegium and Minister L.B. Vasilyev for the fact that the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, instead of being the sector staff which should mobilize all available potential to ensure transformations in the processing industry, has become a passive observer of its own stagnation. As a result the processing industry's requirements for the most important types of equipment are not fully satisfied in terms of volume or range.

Poor use is made of the potential of cooperation with the CEMA countries. Having long since been granted the right to set up joint enterprises with the participation of those countries' leading associations and plants, the ministry is only just planning to form such enterprises in the next few years.

Other ministries are also to blame for the difficulties encountered by the processing industry. Along with the food industry workers, full responsibility for the existing state of affairs rests with the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Ministers Yu.A. Besspalov, V.A. Durasov, and M.I. Busygin personally. The ministries they head have not created capacities for the production of packaging materials, without which modern food production is inconceivable.

N.I. Ryzhkov went on to dwell on scientific backup for the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. He stressed that there are major shortcomings in sector science. Major complaints have been voiced about the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its institutes have virtually evaded fundamental research in the most important avenues of the development of the food industry. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has also neglected this work. Even what the scientists have done is far from fully utilized.

At the USSR Academy of Sciences not only is there no specialized institute or department, there is not even a single relatively powerful center concerned with problems of scientific and technical progress in the processing sphere. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education has no universities, faculties, or departments training scientific cadres for research institutes in the processing industry.

Even the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences has no subunits directly concerned with these questions. In effect nobody is responsible for the development of new scientific avenues in the processing sector. All this is evidence of the failure of scientific backup for a very important sphere of the national economy.

The existing situation dictates the need for a radical breakthrough in the development of the processing industry, the speaker went on. This is an urgent state-wide task. Whatever colossal intensity of effort may be required, we must resolve it. That is the real path to improving food supplies to Soviet people.

The country's entire scientific and technical potential and all our own and foreign experience must be brought into this very important task. That is the only way to overcome the extremely neglected state of processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex, bring them up to an advanced standard, and achieve significant results in the safeguarding and rational expenditure of everything that agriculture has grown and produced.

Dwelling on the main avenues of practical implementation of the course of accelerated development of the processing industry, the speaker stressed that the main thing here is the wide application of the new generation of food technologies, the more profound and comprehensive processing of raw materials, and hence the sharp reduction of losses. There must be a significant increase in the production of high quality food products with given properties and composition and with enhanced biological value. The new technologies will make it possible to increase the production of output from the same quantity of raw materials by 20-30 %. The country already has enterprises achieving such indicators. They include, for instance, the Sverdlovsk, Tallinn, and Kri-voy Rog meat combines. It is important to assimilate this experience everywhere.

It is also necessary to bring up to a fundamentally new standard another important component of the food complex—storage facilities. Here there should be the widest application of rapid low-temperature chilling and freezing of produce, storage in a controlled gas environment, automatically controlled active ventilation processes, and the use of efficient polymer films, in particular for the storage of products in packaged form. Every cold store, elevator, and vegetable and potato storehouse must be equipped with up-to-date equipment in the next few years.

There must be radical transformations in the transportation of agricultural produce. This applies above all to the development of specialized transport and shipments in packages and containers. These should become an integral part of the transportation and storage process. Experience in the use of containers for shipments of fruit and vegetables shows that losses can be more than halved, and costs cut by 20-30 percent. There should also be wide dissemination of such progressive forms of transport as pipeline and pneumatic transport.

The guidelines and targets in accordance with which this work should be carried out by the USSR Gosagroprom, its local organs, the relevant ministries and departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers are defined in draft CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on measures to increase the production and improve the technical standard of equipment for processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and also on measures to accelerate the development of processing sectors in 1988-1995. In 1987 deliveries of equipment will reach R2.1 billion. In 1990 they will increase to R4 billion, and in 1995—R7.5 billion.

In all, in 1988-1995 the volume of deliveries of equipment will total some R37 billion, which is significantly more than in the 40 preceding years. But it is not only multiple quantitative growth that is important. It is necessary to assimilate the production of high productivity machinery of the new generation, chiefly machine systems covering major transformations over the whole range of storage, transportation, and processing.

By the end of the 13th 5-Year Plan it is planned to more than treble the production of equipment for comprehensive processing of raw food materials. There will be wide utilization of means of automation, robotics, and micro-processor and computer equipment, the quality of goods will improve significantly, and working conditions will improve.

The processing sectors of industry need around 8,000 types of manufacturing equipment, of which 4,000 need to be created from scratch. The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances manufactures only some 2,000 types of equipment.

In order to cope with this very important problem for the country, it is necessary to involve in its resolution the mighty production and scientific and technical potential of the defense sectors of industry, as well as that of civil machine building, and the machine building enterprises of the Gosagroprom. It is necessary to utilize the potential available to the chemicals and timber and fuel and energy complexes, basic sectors of industry, and the union republics.

The targets set take maximum account of the specialization and peculiarities of each ministry. Coordination and control rest with the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, the State Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Gosagroprom.

The work will cover all regions of the country. Suffice it to say that of the enterprises and individual shops now in operation, only 19 % accord with present-day demands. Some 38,000 facilities are due for modernization. Moreover it is planned to build some 29,000 new production units and to renew the transportation and storage base in the shortest possible space of time.

N.I. Ryzhkov went on to mention the main targets which are to be achieved. The implementation of everything planned will make it possible to reduce losses, deepen processing, and on this basis obtain additional products of various kinds worth nearly R40 billion over the 8 years, from the same quantity of raw materials. For instance, this means R11 billion worth of meat and dairy products, R1.5 billion of fish products, and more than 2 million tonnes of sugar in the 13th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to create a new sector for the production of potato products. The production of these products will increase 15-fold. The population's demand for dietetic and child nutritional products will be fully satisfied.

The speaker drew particular attention to the preservation and rational utilization of all the grain the farmers grow. It was stressed that this is the direct path to the satisfaction of the national economy's requirements and the ending of large purchases abroad. It will make it possible to supply the population with the widest range and full volume of high quality bakery, groat, pasta, and confectionery products.

The report gave a detailed analysis of investments policy with regard to the processing sectors. In the last three 5-year plans investments in agriculture have increased by 39 %, but in the food industry only by 17 %, in the meat and dairy industry by 13 %, and in the hulling and milling industry by 7 %. As a result the rate of growth of fixed production capital in the countryside was 50-100 % higher than in a number of processing sectors. This is the root of many problems encountered by the country's national economy today.

In accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period already contains major changes in the structure and efficiency of investments for these purposes. In particular, it is planned to increase by 50 % capital investments in processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex, while for the agro-industrial complex as a whole they will increase by 22 %.

For the first time the distribution of capital investments over the entire structure of the agro-industrial complex is in the same hands—those of the USSR Gosagroprom

and its local organs. This alone should rectify the distortions in investments policy and balance the funds allocated and the specific needs of the processing sectors in different regions of the country.

However, basically there have been no fundamental changes. Moreover a number of key tasks for the priority development of the processing base have ceased to be among the concerns of economic management organs both centrally and locally. An impermissible attitude toward the demand to launch the most active work in the accelerated development of the processing industry is also evidenced by the fact that investments, for instance, in the food sector fell to R2 billion in 1986, whereas in 1985 the figure was R2.2 billion.

Deviations from the planned line are further exacerbated by the unsatisfactory utilization of funds released for the development of the processing industry. In the last three 5-year plans R2.8 billion of capital investments were not assimilated.

Lack of resourcefulness, disorganization, and not infrequently outright irresponsibility have become almost constant companions in the construction of processing industry facilities. Construction times at many of them have nothing in common with norms of any kind. Thus the construction of the Kirovograd and Vinnitsa sugar refineries took 8 years, while meat combines in the cities of Tikhoretsk, Uyar, and Kalach have been under construction for three 5-year plans.

The speaker mentioned as an example of flagrant disorganization the production of storehouses from light metal structures. The USSR Gosagroprom was set the task of creating a powerful sector to ensure the production of fully prefabricated storehouses and their delivery as complete units. The necessary funds were allocated for the purchase of manufacturing equipment abroad, since it was clear that without industrial methods of building storehouses this problem could not quickly be solved. However, N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, who is directly responsible for this sector, failed in the task of ensuring the production in 1986-1987 of storehouses with a total capacity of 2 million tonnes. Nor is the USSR Gosagroprom coping with the USSR Council of Ministers instruction on organizing the production and construction of low-temperature cold stores made from light metal structures.

The planned growth in investments in processing sectors, the speaker noted, will only be justified on condition that the current practice of scattering capital investments is resolutely eradicated here. They must be concentrated where they will produce the greatest, most rapid results.

Great damage is done to the economy by the incorrect, ill-considered siting of enterprises. Some 80 % of confectionery industry capacities are located in the European part of the USSR, and only 11 % in Central Asia and

Kazakhstan. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of freight pointlessly travel around the country, transport facilities are subjected to a needless burden, money goes down the drain, and a vast quantity of raw materials and finished products spoils in transit.

The party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider that the implementation of a firm line of developing processing sectors as a priority, making major amendments to investments policy, and improving capital construction are pivotal questions and should permeate all the activity of the USSR Gosagroprom, union republic Councils of Ministers, local soviets, and territorial management organs. This is not a short-term approach, but a strategic line. First and foremost major economic disproportions must be eliminated. It is, after all, hard to explain: There is a shortage of meat products, and yet sometimes there is nowhere to process ready fattened livestock. In certain regions the capacities of meat combines are only 45-50 % of requirements. The gulf between the volume of vegetable production and processing capacities is also considerable.

Particular attention must be paid to the rapid reassignment of wine and alcohol production units. There are more than 2,000 of them. If this base is used skillfully, it is possible markedly to increase the output of food products in the next year or two.

This has already been spoken of more than once. But we must return to the subject again, because in a number of places they are intolerably slow to get down to it. They apparently do not want to give up what was until recently an untroublesome area of production in Krasnodar Kray and in Novosibirsk, Cherkassy, Gorkiy, and Odessa Oblasts. The necessary activeness is not displayed by the USSR Gosagroprom and the soviet and party organs of the union republics, especially Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, and Kazakhstan.

The speaker particularly singled out the need to increase investments in another sphere of economic management, namely storage. A substantial share of investments must be channeled into creating a firm base, but at present only an insignificant proportion is allocated to this. Basically this is now the most vulnerable link in the technological chain on the entire route followed by output from the place of production to its sale.

It is proposed to change the existing situation. As is known, our warehouse facilities and cold stores are concentrated mainly at the places where the produce is consumed. This makes it necessary to divert millions of people and hundreds of thousands of trucks from other sectors for the period of the harvesting and transportation of agricultural freight. This means so many transshipments of produce and spoilage in transit. That is why in the future the construction of warehouse facilities and processing enterprises is to be transferred as far as possible directly to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is a very correct decision. If industry could today offer not

only convenient modular storehouses but also full sets of equipment for small processing plants and compact installations and production lines, they would not remain long in the warehouses. It is necessary to give the farms enough of this equipment to meet their requirements in full.

N.I. Ryzhkov sharply criticized the position regarding the modernization and creation of new capacities for the processing and storage of products in the Tsentrosoyuz system, and the poor procurement activity locally, particularly in the organization of purchases of surpluses from the population. The draft CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution envisages measures to strengthen the material and technical base of procurement and processing enterprises in the consumer cooperative sector. It is important now to exploit this potential highly effectively and draw conclusions from the errors and shortcomings in this area. One assumes the new Tsentrosoyuz leadership will improve the work.

On questions of the provision of transport for the shipment of food, the speaker noted that now that the agro-industrial complex has 2.6 million trucks and other transport facilities at its disposal it is possible at last to solve the problem of the reception of products in the area of production and their centralized shipment out.

There is great scope here too for the activity of the Ministry of Railways, which accounts for around 55 % of shipments of agricultural raw material and food products. It is necessary to modernize rolling stock and handling facilities and bring them in line with modern demands. Sea- and river-going ships and specialized motor vehicle transport must also be considerably updated.

It is important also to make timely preparations to coordinate the imminent increase in deliveries of equipment to processing sectors with the relevant capital investments, in order to ensure its rapid commissioning. The chief condition here is highly effective investment. The funds that are to be invested by the USSR Gosagroprom and union republican Councils of Ministers are vast—2.3 times more than in the previous 8 years. In the remaining years of this 5-year plan R26 billion are to be assimilated, followed by R51 billion in 1991-1995. The USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers must thoroughly analyze the utilization of the capital investments allocated to the agro-industrial complex and distribute them accordingly.

The task is a massive one. The plan is by 1995 to increase by 1.3-1.5 times the capacities for livestock and poultry processing and for the production of wholemilk products, cheeses, vegetable oil, natural high-quality butter substitutes, and canned fruit and vegetables. As a result, by the end of the next 5-year period it is expected that the processing industry's requirements for these capacities will be fully met.

Special attention must be paid to improving living and working conditions for people employed in this crucial area of the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to operate here fully in accordance with the party and government demands on ensuring the harmonious development of the production and social spheres. For many years the processing industry has failed to attach considerable significance to this. Well-appointed housing, schools, kindergartens, clubs, health establishments, and other facilities must now be constructed at preferential rates.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on questions of improving the agro-industrial complex' economic mechanism. It was noted that restructuring of the entire agro-industrial complex' management system has been taking place since 1985, since the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. The USSR Gosagroprom has been set up and its local bodies have been formed, embracing the whole system of agro-industrial production management. But if one takes a close look at the situation one finds that in one of the most crucial areas there has been no particular change—there has been virtually no integration of agricultural production and the processing sectors.

It is exceedingly important now not only to intensify the production thrust of the entire integration process in the agro-industrial complex but also to ensure that it develops fully in line with the targets and tasks laid down by the 27th party congress. That is, ensure that all agro-industrial complex sectors actually are an integral organism with all its interconnections intact. At the moment they are basically functioning in isolation economically, and in some cases have mutually contradictory systems of planning and the formation of production and social development funds. Each subsector is geared to its own results, which, in fact, are only intermediate. State plans still incorporate not only indicators for actual finished products—sugar and vegetable oil, for example—but also production volumes for the original raw material—sugar beets and oil seeds.

At the same time it has long been necessary to concentrate the efforts of all labor collectives and economic bodies not on intermediate targets but on achieving a high final national economic effect—that is, on what the processing industry is giving the people. This will permit wider utilization of the potential for concentrating the production of certain types of products and ensuring more thorough specialization. Finally, all this implies increasing the influence of the processing sectors on agriculture and merging the interests of the two sides, and, therefore, sharply improving the quality and widening the range of food products.

All this is obvious. But neither A.I. Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, nor P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who are responsible for improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex, is drawing the relevant conclusions from the situation.

In order to correctly adjust economic links and switch every component of agriculture and the processing sectors to economic accountability and self-financing an entirely new systems approach is needed, as well as coordinated actions. Work is being done on this at the USSR Gosagroprom, central economic bodies, and in the union republics, and we have a right to expect that its completion will accelerate the process of integration of the agro-industrial complex sectors and link their interests more closely.

The new economic mechanism is not only economic methods of management, levers, and incentives but the corresponding structural changes too. The most serious attention must be given to proposals on the creation of new production structures embracing the whole production cycle—from growing the agricultural products to processing them and getting them to the consumer.

Practical steps have been taken in that direction: The first agro-industrial combines and associations and agro-firms have been set up. They are operating on the basis of full economic accountability and self-financing, which ensures that they are highly receptive to utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. This is of enormous significance in the context of the work to reequip the processing sectors on which we are embarking.

The creation of new production structures, together with the extensive development of traditional forms of integration, must really be taken in hand by the councils of ministers of the union and autonomous republics, krais/polkoms and oblis/polkoms, and other local management bodies under the constant supervision of party organizations.

The USSR Gosagroprom must take charge of all this. There is a considerable amount of work facing the newly created USSR Agro-Industrial Bank, which is called upon to economically reinforce the development of the production integration process in the agro-industrial complex and channel financial resources primarily into accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The modernization of the agro-industrial complex' processing industry, the speaker noted, also requires an immediate improvement in the financial position of the sector's enterprises. Otherwise the increasing flow of new equipment and the growth of capital construction could encounter very serious economic difficulties possibly resulting in the disruption of everything that is being planned at the moment. The USSR Gosagroprom and central economic bodies are instructed to draw up a system of measures to improve the financial health of all loss-making enterprises which will embrace the deepening management processes.

Our Soviet processing industry has never before seen retooling and modernization on such a vast scale, N.I. Ryzhkov said. What has to be done in accordance with the draft resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers will require precise practical organization.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and other central economic bodies must formulate and approve within a 3-month period, in accordance with the draft resolution on increasing equipment deliveries, a program for the creation of new machinery, instruments, and equipment, and must provide for their production in the volumes and at the rates laid down for 1988-1995. It is necessary to establish a specific list of articles for each ministry in the machine building complex, the defense sectors of industry, and enterprises of the USSR Gosagroprom. In other words, every ministry must be clearly aware of what it is going to be responsible for over these 8 years of very hard work.

The role and responsibility of machine building ministries is particularly great, N.I. Ryzhkov noted. They must get really involved in scientific and technical progress in the processing sectors. The scale of the upcoming work is indicated by the following figures. In the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan alone more than 3,000 items of equipment have to be created and modernized, not the 130-160 per year we are seeing at the moment. This will require a sharp increase, in 1988, in the volume of scientific research, planning, design, and manufacturing work. It is important to enlist immediately the services of the best labor collectives and experienced specialists. At the same time conditions must be created which will increase their moral and material interest in fulfilling the set targets. The councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and the kray and oblast soviets have a big responsibility. The party and government have seen fit to sharply increase their role in implementing economic and social tasks by granting them the rights and powers of genuine territorial masters. It is they who are now responsible for strengthening and expanding the food base in their regions. The draft resolutions that have been submitted provide a strong foundation for the program whose precise implementation is now required at local level.

Obviously, it can only be carried out if there is a reliable construction industry base. These matters, as is known, are also in the hands of the union republic councils of ministers. But in many regions due attention has not been paid to them. As a result the 2-year program for the construction of processing enterprises has been a failure.

For instance, can one go along with the fact that in the RSFSR, in 1986-1987, the planned commissioning of capacities for the production of granulated sugar was only 19 % of the 5-year plan target, and, in the case of vegetable oil, 13 %? The rest, apparently, would be accounted for in the last years of the 5-year plan. One

would expect the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Gosstroy to remember the lessons of the past and know what this leads to. After all, on more than one occasion in the past plan fulfillment has been reported in the initial years, while at the end a modest silence has been maintained about the failure to fulfill the 5-year plan target. Were there big economic successes as a result of this? Did the people have a better life as a result?

Unfortunately, the RSFSR is no exception. A similar disease afflicts other union republics. In the Uzbek SSR the expected commissioning of livestock-processing capacities in 1986-1987 will be only 19 % of the 5-year plan targets. Moreover, no increases at all are planned in Dzhizak, Khorezm, and Namangan Oblasts, although targets are envisaged. That is at a time when the country's economy is being restructured.

Against the background of hard, nationwide work, manifestations of parochialism and the free-ride mentality are intolerable. There are oblasts and even entire republics which are making an extremely bad job of exploiting the potential for supplementing food resources and are trying to compensate at the state's expense for shortages caused by their own omissions.

For example, Moldavia has lost its former reputation as a supplier of vegetable oil. Production of it has dropped there by nearly 30 % compared with 1970. All this has resulted in a reduction in deliveries of the product to other republics in the country.

At the same time, there are cases of a different kind. Take Belorussia. It is efficiently implementing all deliveries to the union fund. This year the republic pledged to provide the country with 7,500 tonnes of meat, 66,000 tonnes of milk and milk products, and 300,000 tonnes of potatoes in excess of the plan.

Two examples—two different approaches. We are living and working in a single national economic complex. Consequently, there have been, there are, and will continue to be all-union needs. So any parochialism, in any shape or form, is inadmissible.

A great deal has to be done by the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics and local soviet ispolkoms to ensure the effective, high-yield utilization of the existing production potential, without waiting for the completion of the retooling of the entire industry of the processing, storage, and transportation of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Special decisions are not needed in order to put many enterprises into good shape. Basic persistence and day-to-day attention are needed. Local bodies must adopt the appropriate attitude to the problems of the processing industry. For example, what needs to be done to ensure that all dairy industry enterprises, meat combines, and canning plants fully meet the technological demands of

production and hygiene requirements? First of all, economic cadres must be made strictly accountable and their responsibility and, at the same time, commitment and attention to the needs of these enterprises must be increased.

The need to dwell on seemingly routine matters is conditioned by the fact that Soviet people's health depends primarily on production standards at processing enterprises. This is the main thing that must be borne in mind. There is no room for indifference.

The implementation of all that is outlined in the draft CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions demands unflinching attention from the union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, obkoms, and all party bodies. Party organizations of the ministries, departments, and enterprises in the processing sectors, and the collectives fulfilling their orders have a particularly big part to play. Party bodies must give all the work a political thrust, monitor it constantly, and use all forms of influence and all their strength and experience in the mobilization of labor collectives to meet unconditionally the party's and government's crucial target.

Work with cadres is a fundamental matter. Absence of supervision, connivance, and stagnation phenomena in processing sectors have led to a situation where at practically all levels of economic management many leaders and specialists have become accustomed to serious shortcomings. So cadre selection, a well-conceived system of cadre training, and strict responsibility for the state of affairs acquire decisive significance.

The projected retooling program must be widely discussed in collectives. The fullest possible glasnost is required. Every working person must know and be able to see what prospects it opens up in the production and social sphere. People must realize that their labor will directly influence the way in which food supplies for Soviet people improve. Only then will the implementation of this large-scale program be everyone's vitally important task.

The party and government, N.I. Ryzhkov said in conclusion, see as the paramount, pivotal task of their policy the speediest achievement of a considerable increase in the food production growth rate by means of bringing into play everywhere all sources of its supplementation.

The measures to be implemented on the accelerated development of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex in 1988-1995 are geared to the solution of the problem of the fundamental improvement of food supplies, a problem of vital importance for all Soviet people.

It is a job for the whole state. It can only be done through the joint efforts of many national economic sectors. It accords completely with the party's programmed goals and it is a factor in restructuring.

The debate was opened by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The food and processing industry constitutes a large part of the RSFSR national economy, he said. Every year the sector's enterprises produce goods worth over R50 billion. But during the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans proper attention has not been paid to their development, they have not received the requisite capital investments, and what was allocated has not been utilized. As a result, processing, storage, and transportation of raw materials and finished products is the weakest link in the agro-industrial complex. Many enterprises have a preponderance of obsolete equipment, use defective technology, and have an extremely high level of manual labor.

The republic's government, the RSFSR Gosagroprom, and local party and soviet bodies are tackling these problems, but it is perfectly clear that twice or three times as much effort is needed in order to fully mobilize the great potential which the agro-industrial complex and other national economic sectors possess.

Above all it is necessary to overcome the big technical lag in the processing sectors, since they are not supplied with modern equipment. In the current year, for example, little more than one-half of the food and meat and dairy industry's modern equipment requirements were met, and only 20 percent of their refrigerator equipment requirements. It is necessary to create and produce equipment which will actually bring the sector up to modern standards, because in technical terms what the plants are producing at the moment is outmoded. Enterprises of other machine building ministries should involve themselves in the solution of these tasks.

Increasing the capacities of the processing industry is closely connected with improving the standard of construction organizations' work. The situation here is intolerable. The attitude toward the construction of enterprises in the food sectors could not be worse: None of the construction ministries is fulfilling the plan for construction and installation work and the number of overdue projects is not getting any smaller.

The speaker also drew attention to the need to put the latest scientific and technical achievements into practice and vigorously tackle social questions in processing industry enterprises.

Accelerating the development of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex and providing them with advanced, new-generation equipment is a task on which the improvement of our people's material living standard depends. Party and soviet bodies must play a bigger

part in solving it. With their direct participation and under their constant supervision all the conditions, including social, must be created at enterprises, construction sites, and in transport which will make it possible to increase the efficiency and output quality of the processing sectors.

This was noted in the speeches by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee; K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. They said that big hopes in terms of the solution of all the stagnation problems are inevitably pinned on the attention the CPSU Central Committee and the government are currently paying to the development of the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Naturally, the speakers stressed, this attention is not only gratifying, it compels us to be quicker to eliminate shortcomings and make a better job of seeking out local reserves. To do this it is necessary to sharply improve cadre work, increase the party's influence on all areas, and ensure priority development for the social, cultural, and consumer sphere.

The party's demand for the radical improvement of food supplies for the population highlights questions connected with the comprehensive processing of agricultural raw materials, the more rational siting of processing enterprises in the different regions of the country, the creation of fundamentally new organizational structures in the agro-industrial system, and the effective use of the material and financial resources earmarked for the development of food production and transport and storage. These topical problems must be solved as a package with all interested ministries participating. It is necessary to resolutely surmount the remaining departmental barriers which are still having a palpable effect in terms of hampering the work, I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, and M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, noted. In their speeches, L.N. Koshkin, chief designer at the "Rotor" intersectoral science and technology complex, and O.D. Baklanov, USSR minister of general machine building, stressed the idea of the need to take a critical look at generally accepted world standards in the sphere of technology and not to trust them blindly, because this sometimes leads to archaic technical decisions. We must create equipment of a far higher standard.

The following was one of the examples cited: One of the most acute problems in Krasnodar Kray at the moment is where to put the tomatoes and grapes, what to do with the apples and pumpkins, how to market the poultry meat. What kind of productivity, for example, can a tomato processing line have that has been operating for more than 20 years?

There were many proposals on ways of improving collaboration between departments which need modern

processing equipment and those which are able to produce it. There is much confusion and many unresolved issues here, and there are enough examples of even imported equipment lying around idle for years.

Speakers noted that it is necessary to bring the processing of agricultural products as close as possible to the places of production. For example, small-capacity potato processing plants ought to be commissioned in Belorussia not far from the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields.

V.A. Starodubtsev, chairman of the "Novomoskovskoye" agro-industrial association in Tula Oblast; M.A. Chaplin, chief of the Moscow City administration of the baking and pasta making industry, and L.B. Vasilyev, USSR minister of machine building for the light and food industry, talked of the agro-industrial complex processing sectors' chronic lag behind the needs of the economy and Soviet people's real requirements; of the pursuit of narrow departmental and regional interests in planning the development and siting of the material and technical base of agricultural raw material storage and processing; and of other shortcomings in the sectors' activity and ways to overcome them.

They paid special attention to concrete measures whose utilization could radically rectify the situation. One effective lever is economic accountability.

The example of the use of finance and credit in the "Novomoskovskoye" agro-industrial association was cited. It has set up a finance and accounting center. It is a kind of internal bank whose services are used by several kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and cooperatives in the association. As a result, not only is production developing successfully but a unified system of economic and social development as well.

Summarizing the results of the conference, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: As is known, comrades, questions that affect millions concern high policy. Therefore, the question that we are discussing today, and which affects the whole country and the most vital interests of our people, this is a matter of high policy. It is necessary to approach it in this way also.

What ought to be said? Above all, the conference has shown that its convocation was necessary. We were certainly ready for such a discussion, which had to be conducted in a responsible way, with the state in mind, and to have as its result, major decisions and major measures to change the situation in this acute sector in the development of our national economy.

I feel that it is precisely such a discussion which has taken place at our conference. It was businesslike in character, concerning both topical matters and the long term.

The report by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov is realistic and serious, containing a correct appraisal of the situation which has taken shape in this section of work. The main merit of the report is its constructiveness in defining the ways to resolve these problems.

What is under discussion is organizing this whole section of work in such a way and changing it in such a way that it corresponds to the rate of growth of agricultural production, in order that everything which has been grown, which has been obtained on the fields and stock-farms reaches the consumer, and in a good state at that.

It is necessary to change the attitude toward this important sector of our national economy at all levels of the planning and supplying bodies, in the headquarters of those industries which have been activated to implement this program at local level.

Indeed, what good is it that an industry which is most important in the people's everyday life and which provides the national economy with production worth R120 billion a year and half of the retail trade turnover, has remained for a prolonged period without the requisite attention. This is not simply substandard work. This, comrades, is a mistake. It is necessary to correct it, and we are doing this today.

The rate of investment growth in developing the processing and storage base over 15 years has been three times lower than that for the development of agriculture. And it is not just a matter of lagging behind in machine-building, which can help the resolution of this problem. It is a question of the low level and low quality of even that equipment which is received at enterprises of the processing industries.

The participants of the conference yesterday acquainted themselves with an exhibition of engineering for the food industry. It gives grounds for hope that things will change for the better. Over the last 1 and 1/2 years, we have succeeded in mounting the production of many complex machines. That means that we are capable of attaining new heights.

For the moment, though, almost two-thirds of the machinery delivered to the food industry does not meet contemporary requirements for productivity, degree of automation, and reliability, and it should be replaced or modernized. This means that the rate of developing [sozdaniya] food-processing equipment needs to be accelerated two- or three-fold.

The task is being set of implementing the fundamental reequipping of the food and processing industries over the next 5 to 7 years, on a contemporary scientific basis, and in the next 2, or maximum of 3, years of fully removing the shortage of storage facilities for agricultural produce. This, comrades, should become the practical guarantee of the drive worked out by the party to

accelerate the development of the given branches of the agro-industrial complex. Such an approach is in keeping with our directive for putting into action a strong social policy.

The task, of course, is a complex one—we are not going to oversimplify matters—I would even say, extremely complex, multifaceted. It will require the maximum involvement of all the resources and potential available in the national economy, a weighed and integrated approach to dealing with it, and the precise determination of the place and contribution of all ministries and departments, scientific establishments, and local party and local soviet cadres. Without this we will not manage to organize the up-to-date, rational provision of food that is of a high standard and that meets the increased demands of the population. We have no alternative in this. We must come to grips with this area with all our strength. Some tasks will be dealt with by the Ministry of Machine Building for Food and Light Industry [as published] but the situation is such that, in order to satisfy the urgent demands of the food industry for the development and manufacture of technical equipment and machine systems, we cannot get away without the wide-scale involvement of machine-building enterprises from other ministries, the defense ministries included.

In order radically to improve the state of affairs in the food sectors of industry, the output of equipment in the Ministry of Food and Light Industry Machinery and Domestic Appliances must be doubled, while in other branches of machine-building, these volumes must rise by between four and nine times. Furthermore, we are talking about the production of new generation technology. At this point I welcome the speeches by Koshkin and other comrades who have noted that it is not always right to take one's bearings only from the present world level. This could have a negative effect on technological progress. We need to harness the most progressive decisions in order not to conserve the old, worn, obsolete techniques and technology. Since we have set about modernizing this sector of the national economy, it should be resolved using just such approaches.

I think it was correctly noted at the conference that we must not get carried away by gigantomania. The designing, construction, and equipping of large enterprises takes a very great deal of time. Comrade [Vasiliy Aleksandrovich] Starodubtsev was correct in noting that we have a great need for compact, rather than enormous, equipment for the processing of agricultural produce, down on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes themselves, and at other cooperatives. In general, the food industry, the farms, and enterprises of consumer cooperatives need a sensible combination of various types of equipment — a whole range of technological means.

The party Central Committee will, in the most energetic manner, strive for the implementation of the measures mapped out, and will be strict in making those who hold up the solution of these acute problems responsible.

Sometimes we bury very important issues in a lot of words. That is something that has taken firm root with us. We report back, bypass control and, whatever the inadequacies or failures, we must emerge unscathed. Now an end must be put to such a practice.

At the present stage of restructuring, the main organizational job is to monitor the fulfillment of the decisions taken. It is said that it is hard. Yes, comrades, it is hard. The people understand that it is hard. But they have no intention of retreating before the difficulties of restructuring. This is an enormous potential. We must transform the social, labor, and political activity into the solution to practical tasks, including in this direction.

I would like to draw attention to the following: In order that there be no excuses or referring to other departments in the implementation of the measures we are mapping out, we must produce thorough solutions for all the issues concerning machinebuilders, metallurgists, chemicals workers, builders, workers in the electronics and timber and paper industries, and in all other industries. This is an unavoidable condition for success.

The Central Committee has already drawn attention repeatedly to the fact that we have many abnormalities in the freighting in of food products from outside, which ought to be produced locally. Can it really be normal when fruit and vegetable preserves are freighted in large quantities into the central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, to Kazakhstan and to a number of krais and oblasts where there are rich raw-material resources for production of them? This also applies to confectionery and mineral water, to say nothing of livestock-breeding products.

In short, the decisions we are discussing at this conference, as it were, complete the creation of the prerequisites—legal, economic and all others—for tackling the resolution of the food question as quickly as possible. That, in fact, is the essence of the conference.

Summing up the issues connected with improvements in this important matter, I would like to say once again: Let's work well. When the people begin to feel that serious changes are taking place in supplies of food, that will be the very best agitation for restructuring, for everything that we are calling for people to do. We must direct all cadres, all party organizations to this matter and to growth in agricultural production, and to improvements in its processing, storage and marketing. The CPSU Central Committee recently gave a serious reprimand to the leadership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on this score and that of the Bryansk party obkom. Now we must go on from words and decisions to practical work, work with initiative, both at the center and locally. Initiative-filled work is the basic direction for the implementation of our accord at this conference. Everything that we have agreed upon must be put into practice. No allowances can be made for anyone in this. We must act, not wait.

We have accumulated such potential, that by putting it into action, we can move forward decisively in fulfilling the food program and in implementing the tasks set by the 27th Party Congress.

Gorbachev, Others View Exhibition

LD162336 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 16 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] An exhibition devoted to technological equipment for the food industries, the retail trade, and public catering is taking place at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR. On display are machines, units, and assemblies destined for enterprises engaged in public catering and storing and transporting food products in the form of raw materials and prepared goods, as well as equipment for mills and elevators and for sugar and canning works.

Today the exhibition was visited by Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shcherbitskiy, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Medvedev, and Razumovskiy. Present, too, were ministers, scientists, and leading specialists of a number of industries.

The exhibition provides information about what is now being done to create new general equipment in our country, the purpose of which is to sharply raise the quality of foodstuffs and the efficiency and standards of work in the meat, dairy, canning, baking, and confectionary industries. Several hundred working models of the new equipment provide a vivid impression of ways of implementing the party's directions on the priority development of the processing industries and about the possibilities for the reequipping and reconstruction of the material and technical base of this very important link in the national economy. [video shows Gorbachev stepping up to examine an machine on a stand followed by a group of about 15 to 20 people; Gorbachev examines conveyor forming part of a machine labelled: "PFKS-600A"; Gorbachev walks alongside the conveyor, on which potatoes can be seen, followed by Ryzhkov with Talyzin, Aliyev, Zaykov, Solomentsev visible in the background]

[Gorbachev] Whose design is this? [video shows Gorbachev tapping the machine]

[Unidentified official] This design...

[Second unidentified official; interrupting] This is now a mixed design.

[Gorbachev] What is the basis?

[Unidentified official] The basis is ours.

[Unidentified voice off-screen] Designers from the Kirov Works did it.

[Gorbachev] Isn't this a long way for the potatoes to fall?

[Another unidentified voice] We have checked this. It is within the technical specification.

[Unidentified official] That is the works deputy chief engineer. We are now doing the first...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Because the potatoes get knocked around inside the combine harvester, then if they get knocked about here...

[Unidentified official interrupting] Here, they roll down.

[Another unidentified official] Continuously.

[Unidentified official] We now have four lines...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Will it work? Can we switch it on now? [video shows machine starting up, carrying potatoes along the conveyor; Gorbachev putting his hand into the mechanism at the point where the potatoes fall from one level to another; then walking further on to a point where the potatoes are being packed into transparent bags; unidentified official handing him a bag]

[Unidentified official] Three kilograms.

[Gorbachev] It is fixed by electronics, is it?

[Unidentified official] It is fixed by electronics. It is done by a control module.

[Gorbachev] If it arrives at a depot, can it realistically be made to operate so that it is not just delivered and left standing inoperable?

[Unidentified official] That is the right question to ask.

[Another unidentified official] At depots in Leningrad there are Netherland machines and then now we are...

[Gorbachev] Are those similar to this?

[Unidentified official] Yes, approximately.

[Gorbachev] Do they work?

[Unidentified official] They work, they work.

[Gorbachev] Won't this be more complicated?

[Unidentified official] No, it won't be more complicated. It won't be any more complicated because sometimes...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] How much will it turn out in a shift?

[Unidentified official] It will deliver 600 packs per hour.

[Ryzhkov] What size are these packs?

[Unidentified official] Three kilograms.

[Gorbachev] Only three kilograms.

[Unidentified official] 1,800 per hour.

[Unidentified official] You can put into the computer a change in weight and if necessary you can even arrange for it to count the number of items if, for example, you are handling oranges, citrus fruit.

[Gorbachev] Will it handle potatoes and other things?

[Unidentified official] The packaging unit itself will be all purpose.

[Gorbachev] Approximately how much is it going to cost?

[Unidentified official] The limit price is 52,000. We are currently agreeing the price, but at present the limit price is 52,000. [video shows Gorbachev walking away with official following]

[Unidentified official] Mikhail Sergeyevich, this particular combination costs 300,000. [video shows Gorbachev walking to another vegetable packing machine which he inspects with Nikonov]

[Unidentified official] The carrots are then fed into the automatic packaging machine, where they are put into sealed cellophane packets. Then the package is weighed, the weight of the carrots is established with the cost of the package and a label showing the date...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] That is done automatically by the machine?

[Unidentified official] By the automatic machine, we will see it, showing the date, the weight, and the price. Similar lines are manufactured in Italy. But the Italian machines do not have a drying circuit. Ours dry them. As far as the amount of space needed is concerned, we are ahead of the Italians, as we are, too, in the amount of metal used.

[Gorbachev] Twenty kopecks is the price?

[Unidentified official] Yes, yes, that is the cost of this polythene pack. This year we are due to manufacture 100 such lines this year, next year we are due to make 100, in 1989-200 and in 1990-200, making a total of 600 lines during the current 5-year plan period. [video shows Gorbachev with Ryzhkov and an unidentified official watching the carrot-packaging machine in action. Gorbachev is handed a pack of carrots which he examines carefully]

[Unidentified official] This, Mikhail Sergeyevich, makes 800 items an hour. [video shows Gorbachev and official at a display of meat pies]

[Gorbachev] That's lovely. For cooperatives?

[Unidentified official] For cooperatives, yes.

[Gorbachev] Serial production 1,500, on average 1,800, so essentially will it be enough for the annual demand?

[Unidentified official] We will make what we are asked, Mikhail Sergeyevich. We can build it up further. We have been asked to double production of the automatic meat pie maker. [video shows Gorbachev looking at the food-processing equipment on display, helping himself to a meat pie. Vorotnikov also takes one as does Ryzhkov in response to an invitation from the official]

[Unidentified official] Try this one! And here, Mikhail Sergeyevich, on display are two types of boiler, one for 100 liters, the other for 250 liters, which are made by works belonging to the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry. Here you can make soups, cook vegetables. This year we have organized production of and have started to produce these boilers.

[Gorbachev] Who will use them?

[Unidentified official] Food workers, dining halls, cafeterias. [Video shows Gorbachev and other leaders looking at the equipment; close shot of Ligachev and Talyzin]

[Unidentified official] This is our bread-baking oven.

[Gorbachev] Is it electric?

[Unidentified official] It is electric, yes. We have baked some bread.

[Gorbachev] Let us look. Has it baked through?

[Unidentified official] It is baked through.

[Gorbachev] It is baked through. I can see it. It should be left to cool down. Fine. [Video shows Gorbachev looking at the operation of the bread baking oven; Officials splitting loaves open and showing Gorbachev]

[Announcer] During the visit to the exhibition, specific questions were discussed which are linked with the accelerated development of processing sectors of the country's agro-industrial complex. [video shows Gorbachev and other leaders walking around the exhibits]

In the foreign section of the exhibition, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev looked at equipment which is offered by out trading partners and talked to representatives of firms and associations. [Video shows Gorbachev and other leaders talking to unidentified foreign representatives]

Officials Visit Exhibition

LD172243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1430 GMT 17 Oct 87

[Text] An exhibition of food products whose manufacture has been developed in the republics, krays, and oblasts in the past 2 years tells of ways to implement the party directives on considerably improving food supplies.

On 16 and 17 October Comrades Ligachev, Vorotnikov, Shcherbitskiy, Yeltsin and Razumovskiy acquainted themselves with the exhibition. They were accompanied by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and a number of ministries and departments.

At the exhibition there was an exacting conversation on providing the population with the food products of the country's regions by their local production. The leaders of local party, soviet and agro-industrial bodies reported on the results of their work. In effect they gave an account of what has been done to increase the output of foodstuffs.

The exhibition showed the great potential for improving the food situation locally, and this is convincingly shown by the performance figures for work in Krasnodar and Altay Krays, Moscow, Voroshilovgrad, Orel and Kamchatka Oblasts, and the Lithuanian and Azerbaijan Union Republics. However, the existing potential is not everywhere being used effectively.

During the viewing of the exhibition the attention of the leaders of union republics, krays, and oblasts was drawn to the need to organize food supplies with regard to many food products on the basis of the principles of self-provision by means of an increase in the production of food products first and foremost by a maximum utilization of local resources, a sharp reduction in waste during the processing of agricultural raw materials and the breeding of pond fish. The enterprises and organizations of the Tsentrsoyuz system must function more energetically. It was emphasized that great reserves for increasing the output of food products lie in a more extensive application of intensive, membrane and waste-free technology, in deepening the processing of milk, livestock, poultry, potatoes, fruit and vegetables and also a further strengthening of the material and technical base for storing and transporting agricultural and food products.

It is important to speed up the reorganization of alcohol production units and the production of foodstuffs at these enterprises.

The experience of the work of new organizational forms of integration such as agro-combines, agro-firms and agro-industrial associations and the development of direct links on the field-farmstead-store principle deserve to be disseminated more extensively.

It was pointed out to the leaders of many krais and oblasts that there is a need to eliminate grave shortcomings in organizing the implementation of the decisions of the party and government on the further development of citizen's private plots, collective horticulture, and market-gardening, and the auxiliary farm holdings of industrial enterprises and organizations.

Gorbachev, Secretaries Discuss Restructuring
LD191932 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (TASS)—M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, today met first secretaries of obkoms and autonomous republics of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

During the meeting, it was stressed that that vast region has a unique and important place in the whole country's life. Concentrated here are mighty industrial centers, major agricultural areas, big scientific forces, and Cultural treasures of past and present. Throughout history the region has played a huge role in the struggle for progress and building a new life.

There was a thorough exchange of opinions on progress in restructuring fulfillment of the program of the Non-Chernozem Zone, and improvement in organizational and political work.

Speaking during the conversation were first secretaries of party obkoms Yu.V.Petrov of Sverdlovsk, V.K.Mesyats of Moscow, Ye.S.Stroyev of Orel, I.I.Nikulin of Novgorod, D.V.Romanin of Kaliningrad, Yu.N.Pogorelov of Pskov, N.F.Tatarchuk of Kalinin, and A.I.Berezin of Mordovia.

The obkom leaders spoke about the activation of public and political life in the provinces and about the work to ensure acceleration of socioeconomic development of the zone's oblasts and republics. The great significance was stressed of the resolutions passed by the party on the Non-Chernozem Zone for strengthening the material base of production and the level of sociocultural life of the countryside. A number of proposals were voiced on improving work on this front, as were critical observations concerning ministries and agencies.

Rounding off the conversation, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the party committees and party organizations bear particular responsibility for the continued development and strengthening of all processes of restructuring and

for the more active use of the opportunities which it is opening up in economic life, democratization, and glasnost. The party organizations should be in the forefront of restructuring.

This is particularly important if it is taken into account that a number of unsolved problems have built up in the zone; difficulties and certain contradictions have been created which concern, above all, the social development of the country, the return on invested funds and the funds that have been set up here, and the comprehensive development of the region's production forces.

The introduction of new management methods, collective and family contracting, and self-financing are a subject of daily concern for the party organizations. The obkoms and their first secretaries should be more concerned about the way the party ensures restructuring and about the inclusion in it of all our cadres, of all Communists, and of every person.

Yu. F. Solovyev, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and G.P. Razumovskiy, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Supreme Soviet Session Opens 19 Oct

PM200856 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed "Information Report on the USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, began work in Moscow 19 October 1987.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities took place at 1000 hours in the Great Kremlin Palace. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, was in the chair.

Following a proposal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium approved by the Councils of Elders of the chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda and order of work for the session.

The following questions were included on the agenda for the session:

1. On the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from the Kirghiz SSR.
2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987.
3. On the USSR State Budget for 1988 and on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1986.

4. On the results of the examination of proposals put forward by deputies in the course of the discussion at the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the draft USSR Law on the Procedure for Appealing to the Courts Against Unlawful Actions by Officials Infringing on Citizens' Rights.

5. On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The USSR Supreme Soviet embarked on the examination of the first item on the agenda. The session chairman reported that in connection with a personal request from T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from the Kirgiz SSR, his deputy's powers were revoked early.

Following a proposal from Deputy A.M. Masaliyev, who spoke on the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the Kirgiz SSR and the republic's party and soviet organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy T. Akmatov, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from the Kirgiz SSR.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987, and a report from Deputy B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, on the USSR State Budget for 1988 and on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1986.

Deputy G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Deputy S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, then spoke.

The chairman read out a question from Deputies A.S. Kulenov, F.P. Lopatin, and V.A. Vasilyev to B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, and a question from Deputies N.A. Nuriyeva, A.R. Korotnikov, and V.E. Siytan to V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry. [On the same page *Izvestiya* carries an "Izvestiya-TASS"-attributed report on the Supreme Soviet session which includes the deputies' questions, the first of which reads:

"Question to Comrade B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex.

"Last winter serious interruptions in the heat and electricity supply to the national economy and the population occurred in certain regions of the country. This was

a consequence of the irresponsible attitude of certain leading soviet and economic workers to preparing fuel, power, and municipal services for the fall-winter period.

"We ask Comrade Sherbina, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet on what lessons have been learned from last year's mistakes, and how the readiness of the services concerned for the onset of the cold weather is being ensured. Are questions of fuel supplies to the population being fully resolved?"

The second question reads:

"Question to Comrade V.G. Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry.

"The question of the need to improve the work of light industry is now acute. There have been some decisions on this score. But consumers are not yet noticing the changes. The situation remains particularly unfavorable as regards the range and quality of clothing and footwear. It is also worrying that more and more costly goods are appearing in the trade network, yet the necessary cheap, but good quality, goods are disappearing. It would seem to be expedient for Comrade Klyuyev, USSR minister of light industry, to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet on what measures are being taken to ensure that Soviet people receive varied, high-quality, home-produced goods which meet the population's present-day needs."]

The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities took place at 1400 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers. A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, was in the chair.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of the late Deputies A.I. Bezuglov, Kh. Muradov, and P.S. Pleshakov.

In connection with his election as deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy T. Akmatov was released from his duties as member of the Soviet of Nationalities Youth Affairs Commission.

The coreport of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988, progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987, the USSR State Budget for 1988, and the implemether standing commntation of the USSR State Budget in 1986 was delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on these questions: L.L. Krivoruchko, Ye.Ya. Lobacheva, V.A. Dinkov, V.K. Pugo, A.-R.A. Sharipov, A.M. Maldonis, and V.I. Alavidze.

The first session of the Soviet of the Union took place at 1700 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, was in the chair.

The deputies and guests stood to honor the memory of the late Deputy S.B. Zhankaznev.

In connection with Deputy V.A. Masol's appointment as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers and his ex officio membership of the USSR Government, the Soviet of the Union released him from his duties as chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The Soviet of the Union elected Deputy B.V. Kachura chairman of that commission.

The coreport of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988, progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987, the USSR State Budget for 1988, and the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1986 was delivered by A.A. Khomyakov, deputy chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on these questions: L.A. Gorshkov, V.A. Masol, Yu.A. Belyakov, I.V. Zakharov, N.S. Konarev, I.Kh. Akhmedova, L.G. Kletskov, and G.KH. Kadyrov.

The session continues.

Talyzin Report on Plan

PM191751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86
First Edition pp 1-3

["On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and on the Course of Plan Fulfillment in 1987. Report by Deputy N.V. Talyzin, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan"—PRAVDA headline; report was delivered at 19 October joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers in the Grand Kremlin Palace, Moscow; boldface passages as published]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR Supreme Soviet session is embarking on an examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 on the eve of a great event—the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In 7 decades the Soviet people under the Communist Party's leadership have transformed their motherland into a powerful economically developed state.

Our country's achievements in political, economic, social, and spiritual development serve as convincing confirmation of the viability of the Marxist-Leninist teaching and reveal socialism's tremendous potential.

Our state's active foreign policy aimed at preserving and strengthening universal peace, ending the arms race, and eliminating the nuclear danger has gained widespread international ecognition.

The restructuring started in our country after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum has become a process of consistent implementation of the ideals of Great October. The party has set the task of fully revealing and utilizing all socialism's advantages and creative potential, accelerating socioeconomic development, raising productive forces to a qualitatively new level, and creating all the conditions for the comprehensive development of the Soviet person.

Today it can be said with full justification that the harmonious concept of restructuring embodied in the documents of the 27d party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums is being consistently and purposefully translated into reality. During the period since the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum a tremendous amount of work has been done to resolve in practice major tasks in all spheres of our society's life, and first and foremost its decisive sphere—the economy.

On the Course of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987 and the First 2 Years of the 5-Year Plan [main heading]

Comrade deputies!

The assessment of the results achieved in the development of the national economy in the period of the 12th 5-Year Plan which has elapsed should be approached taking into account its special role in the realization of the strategy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. This 5-year plan is called upon to ensure a resolute transition by the economy to the path of intensive growth and simultaneously to lay a firm foundation for further progress.

Questions of intensifying the economy and mobilizing its deep-lying reserves have never before played such a decisive role as now. Only on this basis is it possible to fully overcome the negative phenomena which emerged in the economy in the past, increase its development rates and efficiency, and achieve an upsurge in the Soviet people's prosperity.

The course of plan fulfillment in the current year shows that the country's economy is basically developing in accordance with the 5-year plan indicators for 1987. The rates of growth of industrial production in the first 9 months totaled 4.8 % against the plan [k planovoy baze] and 3.6 % in real terms [k fakticheskoy baze]. On the whole it can be expected that the basic indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan will be fulfilled. Production growth in the 2 years will total 8.9 % in industry and approximately 10 % in agriculture. The fuel and energy

complex and metallurgical complex are operating in a stable manner, and output is growing in the agro-industrial complex, including stockraising.

The work of construction organizations is improving. The proportion of funds channeled into the retooling and modernization of existing production facilities has increased considerably. This makes it possible to renew the created potential at a faster pace and to improve its productivity and the efficiency of its utilization.

Economic growth is increasingly a result of intensive factors. The new economic mechanism has an important part to play in resolving this task.

An active social policy is being implemented everywhere. The growth in the wages of workers and employees is in line with the 5-year plan, kolkhoz members' pay is higher, and the growth in the population's real income over the first 2 years will be 4.6 %. Public consumption funds are growing over and above the plan. Consumer goods production is being built up, the services sphere is being expanded, and it is planned to exceed the 5-year plan targets in terms of many types of goods and services.

The line of accelerating the construction of projects in the social sphere—first and foremost housing—is being persistently implemented. Capital investment in the creation of the material and technical base of the social sphere will amount to around R95 billion in the first 2 years, which is R11 billion in excess of the 5-year plan targets. More than 15 million square meters of housing over and above the 5-year plan will be commissioned out of all sources of financing.

At the same time in certain sectors it has not been possible to achieve the targets set by the plan or to ensure stable and steady production growth.

Definite difficulties emerged in machine building in 1987. The national economy is failing to receive a considerable amount of equipment, and its quality is improving only slowly. The sector was unprepared for the high 5-year plan targets and the demands of state acceptance.

In the current year productivity growth rates in light industry have slowed. Underfulfillment of contractual commitments is being permitted. Poor use is as yet being made of the potential of the new economic mechanism. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is failing to ensure a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in supplying the population with knitwear, footwear, and a number of other goods. Little has been done to improve output quality.

The trade turnover plan is being underfulfilled. Not all ministries or republic and local organs are devoting paramount attention to questions of developing the

production of goods and services. The necessary demandiness has not been shown by the USSR Ministry of Trade and the USSR Tsentrsoyuz, yet it is they that safeguard the consumers' interests.

On the whole, assessing the economic situation in the country as we approach 1988, there is every justification for concluding that in the time that has elapsed the economy has been developing dynamically and in line with the main 5-year plan targets. Economic potential has increased considerably and is a reliable basis for the country's further steady development.

General Economic Indicators of the 1988 Plan, Rates and National Economic Proportions [main subhead]

Comrade deputies! The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1988 submitted for your examination by the USSR Council of Ministers has been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the 27th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) and on the basis of the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the draft plans prepared by USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, and is geared to further improving the quality of economic growth.

During its compilation main attention was devoted to reinforcing and deepening the positive trends in national economic development.

At its 8 October session this year the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the draft plan for 1988 and in general approved it. It was noted that the draft plan on the whole accords with the 27th party congress' strategic course of accelerating the development of Soviet society and with the directives of the Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums on fundamentally restructuring economic management.

The coming year is of great importance in increasing the dynamism of the restructuring developing in the country and in enhancing the efficiency of social production. In accordance with the 5-year plan it is necessary to ensure higher social production growth rates in 1988 than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. This will resolve a task of fundamental importance—stepping up the ongoing and stable nature of the development of the Soviet economy and creating a reliable basis for fulfilling the 5-year plan as a whole.

Growth rates in relation to this year's plan will be 4.3 % for produced national income, 4.5 % for industrial output, and 3.4 % for agricultural output.

Social labor productivity will increase by 4.2 %. Fuller use will be made of intensive factors of economic development. Virtually the entire increase in national income,

industrial and agricultural output, and the volume of work in construction and rail transport will be obtained from increased labor productivity.

Measures to improve the level of utilization of production potential, mainly by switching to two- and three-shift working, will make it possible to improve the dynamics of the return on capital.

In drawing up the plan for 1988 particular attention was devoted to ensuring a balanced economy as a most important condition for the stable operation of all national economic sectors. A fundamentally new point in this 5-year plan is that the growth in the prescribed volume of production and construction will be ensured to a decisive extent through savings of material and technical resources. During the examination of the draft plan at the Central Committee Politburo it was noted that "resource saving is essentially becoming the sole source for satisfying the national economy's growing needs."

In the remaining 3 years of the 5-year period the metal-intensiveness of national income [as published] must be reduced by 6.9 % and the energy-intensiveness by 5.3 %. To fulfill this task, union republic ministries, departments, and councils of ministers must ensure the saving of material resources in 1988 in strict accordance with the 5-year plan targets.

In 1988 79 % of output growth in machine building sectors must be obtained from savings of rolled ferrous metals, and in capital construction output growth must be obtained solely from savings of rolled ferrous metals, timber, and construction materials.

The plan is basically balanced in terms of materials as a result of planned savings of resources and additional, ministry-approved production of resources in excess of the 5-year plan targets.

However, real balance primarily depends on the extent to which ministries, departments, and republics ensure the saving of resources in practice—in every sector and at every enterprise.

It must be pointed out that the effect of the new economic mechanism is only just beginning and that as yet it exerting only a weak influence on the saving of material resources. Under these conditions it is essential to pay particular attention to the development of organizational and technical measures to save resources and constantly keep them under the supervision of ministries and labor collectives.

It must constantly be borne in mind that failure to meet resource-saving targets will mean an additional increase in the production of material resources and cause tension in the work of a number of sectors and large material costs.

An important, fundamental factor in the efficient functioning of the new economic mechanism will be the introduction beginning 1 January 1988 of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). It creates qualitatively new conditions for enterprises' activity and marks a major step in the practical implementation of the restructuring of the country's economy. Complete economic accountability is becoming a reality. Next year will see the large-scale transition of many enterprises to operating on the principles of complete economic accountability and self-financing. They will produce more than 60 % of all industrial output.

Under these conditions labor collectives are instructed to concentrate their efforts on accelerating scientific and technical progress and assimilating fundamentally new equipment, technology, and materials in line with progressive achievements in terms of quality and technical standard; to pursue a policy oriented toward ensuring progressive structural changes in production; and to make a decisive transition to intensive development. They must also persistently aim to radically improve output quality, actively employ state acceptance for this purpose, steadily introduce progressive principles of economic management, make full use of all economic levers and incentives, and ensure production and social development in direct proportion to the results of enterprises' economic activity.

In his speech in Murmansk Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said: "Involving all working people in the real process of instilling order and organization at enterprises and in the management of labor collectives' production and social life is the whole point of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee January and June Plenums. It is also the main intention of the Law on the State Enterprise."

In the context of broad rights for enterprises and economic accountability, when the section of the production program not covered by the state order list is now formulated by them independently on the basis of economic contracts, all labor collectives must primarily see to it that their enterprises are working to full capacity and attach paramount importance to building up and modernizing these enterprises in order to ensure a rapid pace of work.

Any slackening in the pace of an enterprise's economic development will mean a direct reduction in the collective's resources for wages and social and production development.

An important feature of the 1988 plan is that the implementation of measures to rapidly resolve social questions and primarily to develop the material base of the social sphere is more extensive than envisaged in the 5-year plan.

Guided by the CPSU program directives that raising the people's prosperity is the supreme aim and an important prerequisite of the implementation of the party's economic strategy, the attitude to resolving social questions has been radically changed in the plan.

Four-fifths of all national income is being channeled into satisfying the population's requirements. In the state budget expenditure on education, science, health care, and social security in 1988 is increasing twice as quickly as national income.

In the growth structure of the accumulation fund, fixed capital in the nonproduction sphere will considerably increase as a proportion of national income. Next year it will rise to 34.8 % as opposed to 29.5 % for the 5-year plan. In order to accelerate the construction of facilities in the sociocultural sphere, a major redistribution of capital investments from production to nonproduction construction was required. In total the plan has increased capital investments in strengthening this sphere's material base by R8.4 billion compared with the 5-year plan levels.

In construction and installation work in the national economy 46 % of the overall total, that is almost half, is aimed at developing the nonproduction sphere. Never before have resources necessary for resolving social questions been in such proportions.

At the same time the tasks set by the 5-year plan to develop material production and build up the country's economic potential remain unchanged. In these conditions, in order to effect such a structural shift it is necessary to considerably boost the effectiveness of capital investments channeled into the production sphere and also to make much better use of existing production potential and put the stress in the plan on intensive growth factors.

Comrade deputies! The growth rates outlined for 1988 and the general economic proportions ensure the balanced development of productive forces, the growth of people's living standard, the acceleration of the development of the material base of the social sphere, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The 1988 Social Program [subhead]

Special attention in the plan is devoted to the **social program**. The 1988 plan is designed to implement the powerful social policy elaborated by the 27th congress and subsequent party and government decisions.

It is a question of a fundamental structural redirecting of resources in favor of resolving tasks directly associated with the people's living standard and conditions of life.

Along with implementing major centralized measures, the plan also fully takes into account the fact that transferring enterprises to complete economic accountability and self-financing enables them by means of the money they have earned to accelerate the growth of prosperity and to link the possibilities for this more closely with the end results of labor collectives' activity.

Real income per capita will increase in 1988 by 2.7 %, in line with the 5-year plan. The overall total of payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds will total R171 billion or R3.5 billion more than the 5-year plan figure. Workers' and employees' average monthly wages will reach R206.8 and exceed the calculation for the 5-year plan by 0.4 %. The average earnings of kolkhoz members in public-sector farming will increase to R172.4 or 2.9 % more than the 5-year plan figure.

State measures to raise the people's living standard are an important part of the social program. Centralized provision for these purposes is set at R4.1 billion, which is more than specified by the 5-year plan.

The plan devotes considerable attention to building up the volumes of retail commodity turnover. It has been set at R363 billion and exceeds the 1987 plan by R9.3 billion.

Foodstuff production will total R142.3 billion, or an increase of 3.4 % on the 5-year plan; and nonfoodstuff production—R119.9 billion, exceeding the 5-year plan by R7.8 billion; and light industry output—R92.8 billion (at retail prices), an increase of 4.9 %. The volume of paid services for the population will rise by 11.9 % and will total R63.1 billion.

High targets for producing consumer goods and services and improve their quality and range demand a radical change in the attitude of union republics, ministries, and departments to increasing their output. It is inadmissible that in conditions where there is increased popular demand for goods and services many enterprises are to this day opting out of this work.

In the plan for 1988 consumer goods production is provided with material resources.

Enterprises and organizations are permitted to sell construction and other materials and provide various services for cash to their workers and to the population without detriment to the main production. It is necessary more energetically to develop cooperative forms of consumer goods production in the sphere of consumer services and public catering.

In 1988 the material base of the social sphere is to develop at a considerably faster rate. Some 128.9 million square meters of housing is to be built. The planned volumes of housing construction will make it possible to

improve housing conditions for approximately 11.5 million people. In all, in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan housing will be commissioned with a total area of 24 million square meters more than under the 5-year plan.

The correlation in the development of municipal services and housing condition is improved in the plan: Capital investments in municipal needs increase three times more rapidly than investments in housing.

The material base of general and higher education is significantly expanded. It is planned to build schools with approximately 1.7 million places, and vocational and technical schools with 189,000 places.

A major step forward is envisaged in providing the population with children's preschool institutions. It is planned to commission kindergartens and daycare centers with nearly a million places, which is also above the 5-year plan indicators.

Kindergartens, boarding schools for orphans, residential homes for the elderly, and children's homes will be built above the 5-year plan targets.

Health care will undergo further development. New hospitals with 78,000 beds will be commissioned and the capacities of outpatient clinics will be expanded to the tune of 200,000 consultations per shift.

It is planned to build more clubs, rayon cultural institutes, theaters, and movie theaters than under the 5-year plan.

However, the priority channeling of major funds into the development of the social sphere which is being implemented in the plans has not yet been accompanied by such a decisive breakthrough in their assimilation. Despite the fact that in the first 9 months of this year 7 million square meters more housing was built out of state capital investments than in the same period last year, the 9-month plan was only 98 % fulfilled. That is 64 % of the annual plan.

The annual plan for the construction of preschool institutions has been 52 % fulfilled, for hospitals 33 %, and for general clinics—47 %. It is the task of union republic Councils of Ministers, ministries, and departments to ensure the full assimilation of the resources provided for these purposes.

An increase in the volume of construction of facilities in the social sphere in no way removes the problem of increasing the efficiency of utilization of the vast potential that has already been created.

Many of the complaints received from Soviet citizens arise, in most cases, not because there is no hospital or clinic, but because of the low standard of service and lack of attentiveness to people.

The plan provides for significant nature conservation measures. Some R3 billion of state capital investments are being channeled into a range of nature conservation operations.

Improving the Technical Standard of Production and Developing National Economic Complexes [subhead]

Comrade deputies!

Industry undergoes further development in the 1988 plan. All the plan targets are based on the 5-year plan and, as a rule, correspond to it or slightly exceed it, and ensure the strengthening of industrial potential, its retooling, and the improvement of the production structure. With a view to achieving a new quality of economic growth the 1988 plan and the indicators of its efficiency are based to a greater extent than before on scientific and technical progress and the utilization of its achievements in production.

It is planned through the introduction of scientific and technical achievements to achieve a saving of the order of some R6.4 billion by means of the reduction in prime cost of industrial output, which will amount to more than one-half of the planned overall growth in profit in industry.

Major measures are envisaged to retool the material base of machine building itself. Decommissioning of the machinery component of production capital will be trebled in 1988 as against 1985. To this end the main bulk of all progressive equipment is channeled into machine building. The shift index for the operation of metalworking equipment must increase to 1.68, as against 1.62 under the 5-year plan for 1988.

The renewal of machine building output is to be increased to 9.2 % in 1988.

In industry it is planned to introduce high productivity equipment at a rapid rate—rotary and rotary-conveyor lines, genetic engineering methods, and the utilization of membrane devices. The plan for introducing new achievements includes 78 new designs for technologies and equipment from the intersector scientific and technical complexes. The utilization of technologies based on new principles is expanding—laser technology, self-propagating high-temperature synthesis, and so forth.

Progressive basic technologies will be introduced in sectors of the national economy at an accelerated pace: Continuous steel teeming will account for more than 18 % of production, nonferrous metals obtained by the autogenous process will account for around 26 %, and coal extraction by the open method—43.6 %.

However, scientific and technical progress has yet to become in fact the basis of planning, the backbone of the plan. Scientific groundwork for the large-scale retooling

of production is also inadequate. A decisive restructuring of the work of scientific organizations and the deepening of the integration of science and production are needed.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress should be promoted by the switching of scientific research organizations to full economic accountability and self-financing, based on contractual forms of relations between researchers and clients.

In industry, priority remains unconditionally with the **machine building complex**. This is the basis of the retooling of the entire national economy. The problem of the development of machine building is now properly a national economic problem. Ministries in the machine building complex must above all ensure steady, stable work, radically change the attitude to resolving the tasks of the accelerated development of machine building, drastically improve economic work in the complex, and ensure the fulfillment of plans for profits and for reducing prime cost. The fulfillment of the 1988 plan targets will depend largely on the machine builder's work this year. The machine building complex must reliably ensure the fulfillment of all plan targets. In machine building as a whole the volume of production is to be increased by 7.1 %. Preferential growth will continue in the production of output from the electronic, electrical equipment, instrument making, and machine tool building industries. The rate of growth of output in these sectors will be 40 % higher than in the machine building complex as a whole. The planned program for machine building production basically ensures the volumes envisaged for 1988 for retooling, modernization, and expansion of existing enterprises and new construction. At the same time the national economy's requirements for a number of types of progressive high-productivity equipment are not being fully satisfied.

At the July (1987) conference at the CPSU Central Committee particular attention was drawn to the accelerated attainment of world technical standards and quality of the machines and equipment produced. Next year there is to be a major shift, in the form of a sharp increase in the production of high-technology output. The production of high-productivity rotary and rotary-conveyor lines will increase by 110 % for machine building, personal computers by 140 %, and processing centers by 22 %. In the plan for 1988 a special task for machine building is the accelerated increase of the production of high-productivity manufacturing equipment for sectors of the agro-industrial complex over and above the volumes laid down in the 5-year plan. This will ensure the reduction of losses and comprehensive processing of agricultural produce. It is planned to increase the production of such equipment to R3.6 billion in 1990, that is, an increase of 140 % against this year's plan. Deliveries of modern manufacturing equipment and machines for light industry must also be decisively improved.

State acceptance is having a great impact on the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of machine building output. It is to be considerably expanded in the coming year. It is necessary to make full use of this year's experience and to seriously prepare for the organization of smooth work in the new conditions.

The key task of the **fuel and energy complex** is to ensure stable heat and electricity supplies to the entire national economy, especially during the fall-winter period. The fuel and energy complex ministries are obliged to focus all their attention on the fulfillment of plan targets for fuel deliveries to consumers taking into account fuel production in excess of the state order.

The overall volume of electricity output for 1988 makes provision for an increase over 1987 of 68 billion kilowatt-hours, or 4 %. Some 6.4 million tonnes of petroleum, 16 million tonnes of coal, and 15 billion cubic meters of gas are to be extracted in excess of the state order. The necessary material and technical resources to ensure these additional output volumes have been earmarked. Enhanced economic incentive normatives for the creation of wage and incentives funds have been laid down for labor collectives.

The measures laid down in the plan make it possible to envisage an increase in fuel and energy resources of 22.1 million tonnes of standard fuel in comparison with the 5-year plan. In all, boiler and furnace fuel resources will increase by 2.9 % in 1988 against 1987 and cover the needs of the national economy while strictly meeting the targets for fuel economy.

The plan makes provision for the preferential development of open-cut mining of coal, the introduction of technologies which enhance the petroleum yield of seams, and the construction of gas pipelines from the northern regions of Tyumen Oblast to the center of the country at an accelerated rate.

A key task of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation in 1988 is the commissioning of power generation capacities specified in the plan by October of next year, with a view to exploiting them during the fall-winter period of 1988-1989.

In the **metallurgical complex** the volume of output of ferrous and nonferrous metals envisaged in the plan coincides with the 5-year plan targets for this year. In order to meet the needs of the national economy and achieve a good balance in distribution plans, the production of 900,000 tonnes of rolled ferrous metal and 254,000 tonnes of steel pipes in excess of the state order at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is taken into account. The overall volume of ferrous rolled metal output will total 115.9 million tonnes. The main task of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is the implementation of resolute measures with a view to improving enterprise delivery discipline

in accordance with concluded contracts. At present the violation of this demand is the main shortcoming in the ministry's work. It is necessary to enhance the quality and expand the range of metal goods, to raise the standard of economic work at enterprises, and to considerably improve their financial and economic activities.

The plan focuses special attention on the need for the accelerated growth of the production of especially efficient types of goods which ensure substantial savings of metal in the national economy. The production of low-alloy rolled metal, tin plate, and threaded pipes in the oil range will increase at a preferential rate.

In order to fulfill the stepped-up plan, metalworkers will have to utilize all their potential and improve the technological structure of production. Thus in steel production it is envisaged obtaining the entire increase in production via oxygen converter and electric steel. The plan is based on the full utilization of existing capacities and the timely commissioning of new capacities.

The construction and commissioning at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine in 1988 of capacities for the production and continuous teeming of 2 million tonnes of steel and the production of 400,000 tonnes of finished rolled metal and 320,000 tonnes of aluminum-plated sheet is being accelerated.

In accordance with the 5-year plan it is also planned to develop nonferrous metallurgy. Nonferrous metallurgy enterprises have agreed to produce and deliver additional output over and above the 5-year plan targets, including aluminum, copper, lead, and nickel. Fuller processing of waste products is also planned.

The **timber-chemical complex** is facing complex tasks. A number of enterprises in timber-chemical complex sectors are not operating smoothly, deliveries of many types of products have been disrupted, and contract pledges have not been fulfilled.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry has to eliminate the intrasectoral imbalances, ensure smooth, stable work at all its enterprises and the complete utilization of capacities for the production of synthetic resins and plastics, adopt effective measures to increase the production of synthetic dyes, auxiliary textile agents and chemical additives for light industry, and increase the output of progressive structural polymer materials by at least 17 %.

The USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production has the very important task of increasing the production of highly effective mineral fertilizers and modern chemical plant-protection agents.

The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry has to fully meet the country's needs in terms of industrial rubber articles and tires and increase the degree of petroleum refining.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry must pay special attention to increasing production capacities for timber procurement and complete processing of timber.

The plan has substantially improved the structure of the products made in the complex. For example, there is a higher proportion of phosphate fertilizers, and there is a considerable increase in the proportion of the most progressive types of plastics and synthetic fibers and yarns in the overall production volume.

In the petroleum refining industry the greater degree of petroleum refining will increase the output of light products and also liquid paraffins by 9 %, coke for the aluminum and electrode industry by 10.6 %, and petroleum bitumen by 12.4 %.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, given a small increase in timber shipments, production of the most efficient types of products will increase at preferential rates: paper, cardboard, wood-chip and fiberboard sheets, and plywood.

There will be an increase in the use of waste timber and waste paper in the production of paper and cardboard, which will save approximately 2.5 million cubic meters of timber.

The development of the **transport complex** and freight shipment volumes are planned in line with the national economy's needs. Freight shipments by all types of transport will increase by 1.8 % compared with the plan for the current year, the freight turnover of all types of transport by 2 %, and passenger turnover by general-purpose transport by 3.8 %. Transport's main task is to ensure an efficient, uninterrupted, and accident-free operation. The USSR Ministry of Railways and other ministries in the complex must adopt exhaustive measures to organize reliable transport operations in the fall-winter period, completely ruling out the possibility of a repetition of last winter's shortcomings and omissions.

The plan provides for an improvement in the technical standard of transport. The proportion of railroad transport powered by electricity will rise to 63.8 %. Vehicles with diesel engines will constitute a larger proportion of motor vehicle transport freight turnover. This will make for a saving of around 3 million metric tons of standard fuel. A 50 % increase is envisaged in the pool of motor vehicles operating on compressed or liquid natural gas, which will replace 1.8 million metric tons of gasoline in 1988.

The volume of communications services for the population will increase by 11.3 %.

The task set by the party of considerably improving supplies of foodstuffs for the population in the next 2-3 years forms the basis of the plan for 1988 for the **agro-industrial complex**. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the union republic councils of ministers must gear all the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing industry enterprises to achieving high end results; must ensure a considerable increase in the production and purchases of agricultural products, including those in excess of the plan, and the strengthening of the food base in every region; must increase the intensification of agro-industrial production and make more effective use of the enormous production potential; and must ensure the proliferation of progressive forms of labor organization and incentives, primarily the collective and family contract.

Output growth throughout the complex will be 3.2 % and labor productivity will increase by 5.4 %. The gross grain harvest has been estimated in the plan at 235 million tonnes, meat (dressed weight) at 18.9 million tonnes, milk at 105.5 million tonnes, and eggs at around 82 billion. Purchases of 1 million tonnes of livestock and poultry, 3 million tonnes of milk, and 2.7 billion eggs are planned over and above the calculations for the 5-year plan. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz sales of agricultural products at kolkhoz markets on the basis of agreed prices will be expanded.

Gross agricultural output will be R232.2 billion, which is R2.5 billion more than the calculations for the 5-year plan.

The buildup of agricultural production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be of decisive importance. Output growth both in plant farming and stockraising is based on stepping up the intensification of agricultural production. It is planned to bring the area of grain cultivated using intensive techniques up to 39 million hectares. In stockraising it is planned to obtain the entire increase in output through improving livestock and poultry productivity. Corresponding measures have been planned for the development of agriculture's material base. The volume of deliveries of equipment and mineral fertilizers have been set, as a rule, in accordance with the 5-year plan.

On the basis of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the utilization of the reserves for building up food production, it is necessary to implement practical measures to considerably develop enterprises' subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots, and collective horticulture and truck farming.

In a number of the country's republics and regions the development of horticultural and truck farming partnerships is being unjustifiably restrained; local organs are

not giving them the proper assistance. Union republic councils of ministers must fully meet the needs of workers and employees for horticultural and truck farming plots.

In shaping the plan for the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex special attention is devoted to strengthening the material base of sectors linked with the processing, storage, and transportation of output. State capital investment for these purposes will increase by 20 % in 1988 in comparison with the 1987 plan. However, fundamental measures will be needed to solve the problem rapidly. It is necessary to boost the output of modern equipment in a short period and increase capital investment on these purposes within the agro-industrial complex to the necessary levels. The entire range of questions concerned with the processing, storage, and transportation of agricultural output was comprehensively and profoundly discussed at the CPSU Central Committee conference several days ago.

In 1988 it will also be necessary to implement specific measures in the agro-industrial complex to considerably improve the economy and finances of marginally profitable farms. Opportunities for so doing exist! It is necessary to strive to assert economic working principles everywhere, to boost the efficiency of the economic mechanism, and to improve it.

In shaping the **capital construction** plan the task has been set of accelerating the renewal of existing production potential, ensuring its further buildup for the progressive development of the economy, and giving priority to the construction of projects in the social sphere.

Taking account of the determining role of the construction complex in creating reliable conditions for dynamic economic development, the USSR Gosstroy, USSR construction ministries, and union republic councils of ministers must increase the level and effectiveness of the work of construction workers and ensure that projects are commissioned on schedule. Paramount attention must be devoted to construction projects of all-union importance.

The total volume of capital investment from all financing sources will amount to R202 billion, or an increase of 3.6 % on this year's plan, with the capital investment on construction and installation work amounting to R101.4 billion, or an increase of 2.9 %.

The plan takes full account of the enterprise proposals forwarded by ministries on the volume of capital investment channeled into the retooling and modernization of existing production facilities. The proportion of these funds has been increased and amounts to 47.5 % of the total volume of capital investment in production construction.

All projects in the social sphere are included in the state order irrespective of their sources of finance.

Capital investments from association and enterprise resources are growing sharply. They will constitute R55.5 billion. This means that enterprises have obtained real opportunities for the independent resolution of issues relating to the technical reequipping of production.

The commissioning program for 1988 basically provides for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets envisaged for that year.

However, for individual ministries several capacities have been set at volumes lower than envisaged in the 5-year plan.

This reduction must be obligatorily compensated by the improved utilization of existing capacities, and above all by increasing the work shift system.

The capital construction plan has been drawn up with consideration for broadening the powers and heightening the responsibility of the soviets in questions of the comprehensive economic and social development of the territories under their jurisdiction. More than 50 % of the total volume of contract work has been organized for next year by local soviets acting independently.

The new approaches to the formulation of the capital construction plan—whereby the plan is in fact formed from below, with the participation of those people who will have to implement it, while the center monitors the inclusion of projects determining the rates and proportions of national economic development—have enabled the 1988 construction program to be defined more realistically than in previous years.

Positive trends have become discernible in capital construction, but the essential breakthrough has not yet been made.

The planned commissioning of fixed capital is not being completely ensured. The volume of supranormative uncompleted construction remains high.

The 1988 plan targets will require dedicated organizational work to ensure the implementation of the investment program, the strictest policy of thrift regarding material resources, and the appropriate preparation of construction organizations for the introduction of the state acceptance system.

The conclusion this October of contract agreements, and the strictest observance of normative schedules for the duration of construction work represent a very important condition of smooth work in 1988.

The Economic and Social Development of the Union Republics [subhead]

Comrade deputies!

The plan for 1988 envisages the further economic and social development of all the union republics and economic regions. The growth rates for national income and industrial production for all republics are outlined at or above the level for the 5-year plan.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving the Activity of Republic Organs of Management" adopted in July this year is of enormous significance for the resolution of the tasks outlined in the plan.

Starting with the 1988 plan, republic and local organs will be drawing up and approving comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of the union and autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts which embrace the development of all the enterprises located on their territory irrespective of departmental jurisdiction.

During the drafting and implementation of these plans the union republics' councils of ministers must ensure the rational utilization of manpower resources, local raw and semiprocessed materials, and the entire production potential.

Priority attention must be devoted to securing the interlinked growth of the population's monetary incomes and retail trade and paid services. One of the main tasks of the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the local soviet ispolkoms is the satisfaction of the population's demands for food products and industrial consumer goods and for improved living conditions and sociocultural and consumer services. All enterprises located on a republic's territory should be involved in consumer goods production and the provision of paid services for the population. In connection with the great increase in housing construction and the construction of social sphere projects it is essential everywhere to increase efforts to boost the output of construction materials and sanitary engineering and other equipment at republic enterprises so as to meet the demand for and raise the quality of output.

As yet, the republics are resolving the aforementioned problems in different ways. Thus, in formulating the draft plan for 1988 the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers ensured high economic development indicators, considerably higher than envisaged by the 5-year plan. The republic's economy is steadily increasing the pace of its development.

At the same time, for the individual Central Asian republics the industrial production growth rates for the 3 years, although they do attain the targets set by the 5-year plan, are considerably lower than, for example, in Belorussia. Consumer goods production and paid services for the population are increasing only slowly. In Central Asia the per capita indicators for these types of activity lag behind the union average.

In 1988, in accordance with the demands of trade, a large quantity of construction materials is being earmarked for sale to the population. This is a matter of great importance. A well-organized trade in construction materials is now needed everywhere, and the population must be fully provided with local construction materials.

All republics must pay permanent attention to the diverse forms of galvanizing the population's labor efforts and to the growth of cooperatives and individual activity.

Foreign Economic Ties [subhead]

Comrade deputies! Foreign economic ties are of great significance for the development of the national economy. This year has seen the adoption of a package of new measures to improve foreign economic activity. Rights to foreign economic activity have been granted to more than 20 ministries and departments of the USSR, all union republics, and a considerable number of individual large enterprises. Additional measures were recently taken to improve foreign economic activity in the new management conditions—to introduce progressive forms of cooperation, to heighten associations' and enterprises' interest in increasing exports, and to simplify the procedure for access to external markets.

Socialist economic integration with the CEMA countries will be expanded and deepened in 1988. Along with the growth in the volume of reciprocal trade there will be a perceptible widening of joint scientific and technical activity on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, which permits the fuller and more rational utilization of the countries' capabilities in the creation and introduction of fundamentally new equipment and technologies.

The decisions of the 43d (Extraordinary) Sitting of the CEMA Session held the other day are of great significance for the CEMA countries' accelerated socialist economic integration.

The Soviet Union will continue to render economic and technical assistance to the developing countries in the strengthening of their economies. Trade and economic ties with the developed capitalist countries will be pursued even further.

Comrade deputies! The 1988 plan will be a program of vigorous actions for the further acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The strategy of restructuring national economic management formulated by the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is being realized within it. The success of the entire business depends on how the work of enterprises will be organized in 1988 in the new conditions.

It should be emphasized once again that the fulfillment of next year's plan is greatly determined by work during the 4th quarter of this year. The fulfillment of the annual plan demands increased production rates in the 4th quarter in comparison with those actually achieved for the first 9 months of the year. The standing organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the ministries and departments, and the union republic councils of ministers must take all measures for the fulfillment of the 1987 plan.

The 1988 plan has been drawn up in a new structure, in full compliance with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). The ministries, departments, and union republic councils of ministers are informed of the initial data of the basic sections of the state plan for the preparation of production and the conclusion of agreements.

The fulfillment of the 1988 plan will require the intensive efforts of association and enterprise labor collectives and active organizational work by party, soviet, and economic organs.

The country's increased production and scientific and technical potential and the assertion of the new management principles which are increasingly manifesting themselves in the course of restructuring are a reliable basis for the implementation of the stepped-up plan targets for 1988.

Successfully fulfilling the 1988 plan means taking a major step in the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. (Applause)

Scientific

Volcano Erupts in Northern Kuriles

LD191119 Moscow Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 19 Oct 87

[Text] We have just heard that the Ebeko volcano, situated 8 km from the town of Severokurilsk, has begun to erupt. Clouds of ash and gas are being emitted from the main crater. The last major eruption of that volcano was 20 years ago. Since then, a warm lake has formed in its crater, and until recently the people of Severokurilsk used to bathe there. The present eruption has thrown the lake out of the hollow and formed an enormous funnel. A specially-created detachment of volcanologists is flying to the scene of the event.

Military

Text of Report on Yazov-Addressed Meeting

PM191045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
17 Oct 87 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Colonel G. Miranovich report: "Educating Patriots. Rally of Military Commissariat Leaders"]

[Text] It is incumbent upon every Communist and every Soviet person to do everything within their power to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper

level. This is what the CPSU Program says. It is natural that restructuring, spreading more deeply in the country and the Armed Forces, imparts increasingly new meaning to this stipulation. In particular, the party has greater demands in regard to combat readiness and discipline in the Armed Forces and alignment of the orientation and content of their training with the new military doctrine presuppose, in parallel with the solution of many other problems, and quality enhancement of new recruits for Army and Navy ranks. The quest for ways to accelerate this extremely hard and responsible work was the topic of the regular rally of military commissariat leaders held in Kursk.

The spirit of questing and demandingness in line with the times ran through the report by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and speeches by other participants in the rally. A businesslike exchange of experience took place, shortcomings were brought to light, leaders were named whose activity and moral character still fail to meet the demands of the time, and measures were proposed aimed at fundamentally improving the work of military commissariats with young people of predraft and draft age and on the military-patriotic education of the population.

Assessing their past work, participants in the rally turned repeatedly to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in 1986 aimed at further improving the training of young people for military service. This is only logical. It is well known that the resolution envisages a comprehensive approach toward solving the tasks listed in it and coordinated work by all on whom this solution depends. But it is precisely such an approach, the report and speeches noted, that is lacking with many people. In many places, restructuring in this sphere is progressing extremely slowly.

The resolution assigns responsible tasks to party and soviet organs, Army General D. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, stressed in his speech. But their solution will depend largely on the activeness, initiative, and persistence of military commissariats. They are the vehicles of our state's military policy at local level; through them the direct link between the Army and the people is effected. This imposes major obligations.

The USSR defense minister dwelt on a number of most important stipulations stemming from the decisions of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, the instructions of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on defense questions, and the demands of military doctrine. In particular, emphasis was placed on the paramount need to eradicate stagnation phenomena in military-patriotic work and impart to it a creative, active nature. In collaboration with local party and soviet organs and the leaders of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and

educational establishments, military commissariats must aim for the complete fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. For this purpose, it is also necessary to improve the sponsorship ties between military units and military education establishments and the collectives of local enterprises and educational establishments.

For example, the attention of participants in the rally was drawn to the experience in organization of military-patriotic and mass-defense work in Belorussia, Leningrad Oblast, and the Transcaucasian Military District. In Belorussia, for example, this work is done by a working group of the republican Communist Party Central Committee headed by one of its secretaries. There it has become the rule that secretaries, Bureau members, and chiefs of departments of the Central Committee and obkoms of the republican Communist Party, members of the Military Council, and the leadership command and political staff of the Belorussian Military District participate actively in organizing and holding of mass youth events and work on questions concerning young people's preparing for military service in production collectives, educational establishments, draft stations, and DOSAAF training units.

Much is being done to improve the preparation of young people for military service, to step up the population's military-patriotic education, and to strengthen the spiritual ties between the Army and people in Leningrad Oblast. This work has been particularly stepped up in connection with preparations for celebrating the Great October's 70th anniversary. Leningraders maintain close ties with units and ships where their fellow Leningraders are serving. Long-established friendship links the city's Komsomol organization, for example, with servicemen from the Guards Leningrad Motorized Rifle Training Regiment named for the Lenin Komsomol, the Guards Putilovsko-Kirovskiy Antiaircraft Missile Air Defense Regiment, and other units and ships. The city on the Neva sends its best representatives to serve there. Predraft clubs are engaged in active work in the oblast, and war and labor veterans, officers, and political workers are actively joined in their work by those who have recently completed their service or have performed their international duty in Afghanistan.

The Transcaucasian Military District originated a different form of military-patriotic work—the meeting of soldiers' and sailors' mothers. These meetings honor the mothers of servicemen graded excellent in combat and political training, and they are presented with letters of thanks and souvenirs. Soldiers' mothers see for themselves the life and work of servicemen's units and meet the district command and leaders of local party and soviet organs.

Experience shows that the measures planned by the party and the government to improve the preparation of young people for military service are implemented more energetically and efficiently wherever military commissariats

and their political organs and party organizations operate more actively and in closer collaboration with local party and soviet organs, wherever people have resolutely abandoned stereotypes, have left the beaten track, and skillfully rely on the public.

More effective use must be made of the general education schools for young people's military-patriotic education, their vocational guidance in military specialized spheres, and their preparation for service, Army General D. Yazov noted in his speech. It is self-evident that this is possible only if we manage to fully activate the creative potential of those directly involved in initial military training—the military instructors. The military commissariats and their political organs must systematically and objectively work with them, teach them, and educate them. Moreover, it must also be borne in mind that many of our military instructors are not sufficiently well trained, lack officer's rank, and at times have not even served in the Army. Such people have a special need for organized training. It is only right that, during the summer vacations, some regions organize training rallies for them at military units. This practice must be expanded. It is necessary to aim more persistently at ensuring that initial military training everywhere is done in the Russian language.

The military commissariat's work in general education schools, vocational and technical schools, and VUZ's must also be utilized to gain a better knowledge of young people of draft age. Life proves that many of the negative phenomena we encounter in the Army and Navy today stem from the fact that military commissariats simply do not know the people they are calling up for military service. Only a superficial knowledge of people can explain, for example, the fact that many rayon military commissariats send to military units personal descriptions of their draftees which are far from objective. The desire to shine with numerical indicators often has an effect here. In the pursuit of [a good] assessment, some people disregard objectivity and the interests of the cause. This is inexcusable. There is evidently a need to look at the organization of competition between military commissariats through the prism of the demands of restructuring. Further improvement is also needed in the material base and work organization at draft and assembly stations.

Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, dwelt in his speech on a number of important aspects of restructuring military directorates' work at local level. In order to work effectively with young people, he emphasized, it is necessary to enjoy prestige. There are many officers in the military commissariats whose loyalty to their duty serves as a moral example to those around them. But there are others, too, who are not noted for honesty and devotion to the cause. Many of them, such as former Estonian SSR Military Commissar Major General R. Kiudmaa, who displayed no zeal in his job and resorted to all kinds of machinations, proved unequal to restructuring primarily

because they lacked the necessary moral qualities. This cannot but cause concern. Restructuring and the bourgeois mentality of timeservers, observers from the sidelines, and spiritually impoverished consumers are incompatible. Restructuring needs political fighters totally committed to communist ideals and able to defend and augment our great social, moral, and cultural values. This is what must be borne in mind in selecting, placing, and educating military commissariat cadres. It is necessary to switch more resolutely from calls for enhanced responsibility to actual responsibility for the assigned work. Here particular attention must be paid to cadres of rayon and city military commissariats, who are closest to the population and maintain direct links with local party and soviet organs. Military commissars and chiefs of political organs above all at rayon, city, oblast, and republic level are in need of constant party education.

During the rally, a certain slackening of attention on the part of the mass media to problems of young people's military and patriotic education and efforts to prepare them for service in the Army and the Navy was noted. The press, radio, and television could do more to stimulate among young people a lively interest in the Armed Forces and a desire to enroll at military colleges and acquire the profession of defender of the motherland. The party Central Committee, as is well known, demands that materials about life and combat training in the Army and the Navy be systematically published in the mass media in line with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. The committee also demands aggressive nature of imperialism, the anti-Soviet and antisocialist thrust of its policy, and its desire to exploit pacifist sentiments for its own hostile aims be resolutely exposed. The mass media are faced with the task of paying more attention to the education of Soviet people in a spirit of patriotism and high political vigilance, of depicting in greater breadth the role of the Armed Forces in defense of the socialist fatherland, and of propagandizing more vividly revolutionary and combat traditions, the heroic aspects of military service, and servicemen's feats in discharging their international duty. Here, too, much will depend on the military commissariats. It is necessary for them to play a more active part in molding a correct view of military policy among journalists of rayon, city, and oblast newspapers, including newspapers for young people. It is necessary to take steps to ensure that local editorial offices and Komsomol committees at major enterprises and educational establishments are promptly provided with the necessary information about the service of draftees from the oblasts and rayons on whose territory the military commissariat is located, as is the case in the Leningrad Military District.

The prestige of a military commissariat depends largely on the moral atmosphere within its collective, on the attitude of its staff toward people. It is important to constantly remember that the military commissariat as an element of our Armed Forces must be a model of

organization, discipline, and strict order. Military commissariat leaders and their party organizations must create within their collective an atmosphere of a sensitive, attentive attitude to visitors and to ensure prompt, businesslike answers to questions that arise.

Unfortunately, as was noted at the rally, this is not the case everywhere. It is well known, for instance, how much work the military commissariats have carried out in connection with the presentation of Great Patriotic War orders to frontline soldiers in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory. Thousands of patriots have been presented with such orders. This work is continuing. However, even in such a sacred matter where formalism is unforgivable, there are still cases of a callous attitude to people and of irresponsibility. Many such facts have been made public, and *Krasnaya Zvezda* has also reported them. However, the military councils and political directorates of the military districts in question do not always duly bring the culprits to book. Not one case of bureaucracy or dishonesty on the part of military commissariat staff must go unnoticed. Rigorous implementation of the line of educating military commissariat cadres in the spirit of high personal responsibility for their assigned sector, a sensitive attitude toward people, moral purity, discipline, efficiency, and professional competence and initiative—this is a reliable method in restructuring of the work of local military directorate organs.

Improving the work of military commissariats, it was stressed at the rally, is the subject of constant concern on the part of district military councils and political directorates. It is necessary to improve the command training of military commissariat officers, making use of their contacts with military units and military training establishments, and to ensure that military commissariats are provided with the necessary equipment and teaching aids. By no means everywhere do military commissariat premises meet current demands. Local party and soviet organs do not display the necessary concern for constructing and equipping of draft centers, shooting ranges, and sports and leisure camps. All this is not conducive to improving the work of local military directorate organs and preparing young people for service.

Mobile SS-24 Missiles Seen Near Moscow
DW191220 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Oct 87 p 1

[Article by "CVB": "Mobile SS-24 Missiles Seen Near Moscow For the First Time"]

[Excerpt] Brussels/Bonn—In the Moscow military area, the new SS-24 missile system has been seen for the first time fully ready for action. The USSR is thus the first nation in the world to deploy a mobile missile with a variable range. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger had anticipated this extension of the arsenal in the spring

of 1987. Experts still do not agree whether SS-24 missiles will fall under the envisaged agreement between the superpowers on dismantling intermediate-range missiles.

According to a NATO assessment, the deployment means a first step into a new strategic age. In the end, there might be mutual neutralization of the superpowers, who would be unable to eliminate their mutual mobile missile systems. That would mean a return to a threat to the leadership, to the means of production, and even to the people. Simultaneously, the consequences the possibility of waging limited wars in other regions would be extensive. NATO experts believe that a change of attitude in the United States as a consequence of the SS-24 deployment could give the SDI program a powerful push.

The SS-24 has a variable range of between 3,000 and 9,000 km. It carries 10 nuclear warheads that can be independently targeted and is mounted on special railroad trains.

For European NATO states, the deployment of SS-24 missiles means complete replacement of the SS-20 missiles, whose elimination is anticipated within the framework of the Geneva INF agreements. One SS-24 replaces more than three SS-20 missiles equipped with three warheads each. If in 5 years the last SS-20 missiles are scrapped, the Soviet Union could have so many SS-24 trains that nothing would have changed regarding the threat to the European allies. Only the United States would then no longer have ground-based weapons in Europe capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union. The USSR would become for the NATO states in Europe an "untouchable area." [passage omitted]

Changing Attitudes of Conscripts Related

OW141005 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2300 GMT on 10 October broadcasts the scheduled "I Serve the Soviet Union" program. The program begins with recruits undergoing medical tests, being interviewed by a selection committee, and receiving their orders. As a group of recruits leave the building, an unidentified correspondent asks them whether there is anyone present who does not wish to serve in the Armed Forces. Receiving no answer, he asks whether they know anyone among their friends who would prefer not to serve. Some of the recruits admit they do know people who would rather not serve, and say there is a feeling among some that it is hard to serve in the military. Moreover, there is the added problem of leaving family, friends, and girlfriends. Others suggest that there are those who would like to avoid doing military service because it means changing their lifestyle, clothing, and hairstyle.

The video then cuts to Colonel L.I. Pisarenkov, who says: "There are also isolated cases where draftees do not respond to their draft notice in time and cases where

some simply avoid responding." When asked by the correspondent why this is, the colonel answers: "Perhaps they do not have a sufficiently developed sense of patriotism, and perhaps there is insufficient preparatory work being done to prepare the youth for the draft." He goes on to say that during the spring draft, several students failed to appear at their induction centers. Measures have been taken to deal with this problem. Rectors were informed so that appropriate action may be taken to expel these people from universities. Col Pisarenkov then reads out the names of several students who have failed to present themselves at the induction centers. He adds that these cases have been handed over to the prosecutor.

The video then cuts to an interview with Marshal of Aviation A.P. Silantiev. When asked whether he gets the feeling that contemporary youth are lethargic and generally disinterested, Marshal Silantiev says: "This is what I think. The quality of our youth depends on us. It is what we have made them to be. We are all somehow or another in a state of indifference, perhaps complacency. We are being attracted to distractions and leisure. Although this is often well deserved, it nevertheless leads to the fact that we neglect to bring up our children in the proper manner. This form of education must begin in and, above all, must be sustained by the family. It teaches us the most important thing in life. I feel that the influence of the family has diminished."

Silantiev goes on to say there is a tendency for parents to come to the conclusion that their children are old enough to make up their own minds. An example of this is the increasing number of young girls who wear make-up at age 15 or younger.

An interview with Major V. M. Usik follows: He expresses concern with the growing number of youth that hang around on street corners and are only interested in music. He goes on to outline the interests of his contemporaries when they were young. The video then shows a

file film of Chernobyl and the work done by the Armed Forces. The major says that in this instance young men showed exceptional courage and dedication to duty.

The video shows an interview with a group of officers. Lieutenant Colonel S.P. Kulichkin says that the anniversary of the battle of Borodino is nearing and that there are many today who do not know the historic significance of this date. He says: "This is truly sad. This is the result of the mass Western culture that has influenced the youth and which appears to have made the youth lose interest in our history." Officers then go on to criticize the inroads made by rock groups and the tendency of the press to encourage this. One of the officers suggests that certain professions have become fashionable. Similarly, there are military units which became fashionable in recent years, the Marines being one of these.

Another officer says that the press is paying undue attention to that section of youth which is under the Western influence, particularly that of Western music. Perhaps greater attention should be devoted to those who have displayed incredible courage on the battlefields of Afghanistan. The tendency today is to only recall these acts of heroism on special occasions, when these examples of Soviet behavior should be spoken about daily.

After interviews with serving soldiers who speak about the changing attitudes and approaches once a recruit has spent a certain time in the Army, the video once again returns to the interview with the Marshall, who speaks about the discipline in his father's house and his childhood.

The video cuts to an item entitled "U.S. Soldiers of the 1980's", with shots from file film on the Vietnam war, showing wounded civilians, the battleship *New Jersey* in action, cutting to shots of President Reagan speaking. Colonel Y.I. Beryugin then speaks about the profile of the U.S. soldier.

The program ends with more interviews with recruits, cutting to shots of graduates of the Naval Academy receiving their officer's ranks.

